new votes

CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD, AND PHILANTHROPIST.

VOL. IX. NO. 33.] CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1845. [WHOLE NO. 449.

Importation of Laborers in the West Indies—Sir Robert Peel.

The New-York Sun has recently been scaring its readers with fearful developments of the renewal of the slave-trade by the English.—The colonies are going to ruin, because of the idleness and vice of the free negroes. The Government is looking out for a colony as near the United States as possible, where it may transport the multiplying black criminals, whom the jails won't hold. In their place, it is bringing blacks from Africa, who are bound immediately on landing, to an apprenticeship of 21 years. So you see, the experiment of Freedom in the West Indies has failed. Great Britain has renewed the slave-trade. And that is not all, she is about planting a colony of black convicts near the Southern States, so as to throw a bomb into the magazine in that quarter.

O, Mr. Sun, your moon stories, and ballooning across the Atlantic, have led you into a terribly bad habit.

The truth of the matter is this. Emancipation in the West Indies, by withdrawing the women and children to a considerable extent from the fields, and leaving the peasantry at liberty to cultivate grounds of their own, diminished the necessary amount of force on the plantations. Hence the demand for labor from abroad. The agents and attorneys still further aggravated the evil, by attempting exactions upon the negroes, and were fain to represent the want still greater than it really was, in order to procure such a supply of laborers, as would enable them to dictate the wages. Under all these influences, the Home Government has for a few years past been carrying on a system of labor-importation—deriving the supply chiefly from the East Indies, lately, to some extent, from Africa. The laborers imported are allowed in all cases, to return to their country, after five years absence.

The policy is liable to great abuses, which have from time to time been pointed out by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Its effect upon the labor of the colonies is specially deprecated. But, nobody but the New-York Sun man, and those of a kindred school, can see any thing like the slave-trade in all this.

The following are the remarks of Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, on the passage in President Tyler's message, commenting on this policy of the British Government. It ought to be said, that the British Minister puts the best foot foremost. We do not like the scheme of immigration; but the fact that the attention of the world has been called to it, thus publicly, will do good by preventing many abuses.

Sir Robert Peel expressed himself as follows: "He thought it was to be regretted that the President of the United States of America should send a formal message on the subject to Congress, without first ascertaining what was the real condition of the slaves in the British colonies. If the President should think fit to appoint a commission to ascertain the state of the liberated Africans in the British West India colonies, so far from making any objection, the British Government would offer every facility to the commission for carrying on the inquiry, so that the commissioners, on their return to their own country, might present a true picture.

"As to the passage quoted, it is well known that the state of apprenticeship has been altogether abolished in the West Indies. No negro who has been captured, and liberated, and sent there, is now, or ever has been, made to serve for a time as an apprentice. He is perfectly free when he lands, and is entitled to all the rights of freedom. He stated the course pursued by Government with respect to slaves captured by British cruisers: 'If they are captured on the coast of Africa, they are, generally speaking, taken to Sierra Leone, and there they are perfectly at liberty to determine for themselves whether they will go or not to the West India colonies.

"They are also at perfect liberty to determine for themselves whether they will go to the country of which they may be the natives. According to the provisions of the treaties we have with Spain, in the event of the capture of a Spanish trading vessel by a British cruiser, the slaves so captured are to be delivered up to the country to which the capturing cruiser belongs; and we have a vessel at the Havana, which, in general, receives the slaves captured in the neighborhood of Cuba.

"It is true that individual slaves may not always be sent to Africa—it is quite impossible at all times to provide means of sending them thither; but if they are sent to the West Indies, they are subject to no compulsion, and, although they may voluntarily enter into contracts, there is no apprenticeship whatever. It is possible the mistake of the American President may have originated in this manner:

"Our treaty with Spain was entered into in 1835; at that time the state of apprenticeship did exist, and the provision of the treaty was, that the captured negro should be sent to the British Colonies and placed on the same footing as an apprentice; but since 1835, the state of apprenticeship has altogether ceased, and no captured negro introduced into the British Colonies is now in a condition other than that of a free man. In addition to the treaty with Spain, we have a treaty with Brazil and Portugal.—By the treaty with Brazil it was provided that the captured slaves should be delivered up to the country on the coasts of which they were captured, or to which the captured vessel belonged.

"It was the manifest intention of the treaty that captured slaves should become free men; but Brazil insisted on keeping them in a state of slavery, and declined to keep the engagements of the treaty with respect to the future disposition of the slaves.

"On repeated proof that such was the case, we signified to the Government of Brazil that the slaves when captured should not be delivered up to Brazil, unless Brazil consented to place them in a state of freedom; and we do keep a vessel at Rio Janeiro to receive the slaves captured on that coast, instead of delivering them up to Brazil, to be afterward sent, as they may prefer, to the West India Colonies or back to Africa. Instantly on arriving in the West Indies they are in the condition of free men.

"I must say that I cannot but regret that this should have been the subject of a public formal message to Congress, and yet that the practice of this country should not have been understood. With respect to another allegation in that document, that both the subjects of the United States and this country are concerned in carrying on the slave trade, that is a matter for very serious consideration. I am not prepared to deny the fact; but I do hope that if law can reach the application of British capital to the continuance of the slave trade, it will be able to be enforced with a vigor that shall put an end to such practices."

Annexation and the Democratic Party.

The elections which have taken place since the decision of the Presidential question, afford conclusive evidence that Mr. Polk was not elected on the strength of the annexation question, or for any thing specially good in himself, but because the candidate opposed to him was the impersonation of all that was peculiarly obnoxious to "the Democracy" of the country. It was this that united them and gave them the victory. In every election held since then, there has been a decided Democratic loss. New Hampshire, notwithstanding the healing of all divisions in the party, was carried by a meagre majority. Connecticut has been utterly lost—electing four Whig Congressmen, in the place of four Democratic. The town elections of New-York look the same way. The New-York Tribune gives returns from the Town elections in fifty-one counties, which last year gave for the Democrats, 415, Whigs, 390—but this year have given, for the Democrats, 378, for the Whigs, 446—showing a net Whig gain of 93. The actual Whig majority of Supervisors in the whole State, is estimated at *fifty.*

The Concord (Mass.) Freeman, a Polk and Texas paper, says:

"Certain it is, that we have lost in every election that has taken place since the inauguration of Mr. Polk. This becomes serious, when we contemplate the probable effect of a continuance of defeats on the character of the next U. S. House of Representatives. The following table will show how parties stand in the House, so far as elections have been held:

	Democrats.	*Whigs,*	*Vacancies.*
Maine,	4	1	2
New Hampshire,	3	0	1
Vermont,	1	3	0
Massachusetts,	0	9	1
R. Island,	0	2	0
Connecticut,	0	4	0
N. York,	21	13	0
N. Jersey,	1	4	0
Pennsylvania,	13	11	0
Delaware,	0	1	0
Georgia,	4	4	0
Louisiana,	3	1	0
Arkansas,	1	0	0
Ohio,	13	8	0
Missouri,	5	0	0
Michigan,	3	0	0
Illinois,	6	1	0
	78	62	4

The Freeman admits that a loss of at least twelve members must be calculated upon in the States of Virginia, Indiana, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, which are yet to elect; and this will reduce the Democratic majority in the House to about twenty.

The Freeman then proceeds:

"Florida will give us one member, but neither Texas nor Iowa will be in the Union at the meeting of the next Congress, so that we can look for no assistance from them. On the whole, though the prospect is not utterly hopeless, it is very dismal, indeed, and one which we do not love to contemplate. It is very plain that we can do nothing of any consequence in the House, for less than twenty-five is not a working majority. The Texas question will be in a lean minority, as the friends of slavery will not do anything to weaken the "peculiar institution;" and its enemies will be encouraged by circumstances to battle bravely against it, in the hope of bringing about its utter extermination."

Oregon and the British.

The tone of the English press in relation to Oregon is as belligerent as that of the Democratic press of this country. The London Times is as oracular and patriotic as the Ohio Statesman. In reference to Mr. Polk's declaration about Oregon, it says:

"He pledges himself at the very outset of his career, and with the full knowledge that negotiations are actually going on between his Cabinet and Great Britain, that the American title to the country of the Oregon is clear and unquestionable. But it may spare time likely to be consumed in a very unprofitable discussion, if we express an opinion, at least as decided as his own, that in spite of his marauders, and what he terms his constitutional rights, the territory of the Oregon will never be wrested from the British Crown, to which it belongs, but by war. Mr. Polk avers, that to enlarge the limits of the Union is to extend the dominion of peace over additional territories and increasing millions; but he will find that when they are so far extended as to include the rightful possession of the British empire, they will encounter the hostility and the resolution of a people not inferior to the populace of the United States in spirit or in resources."

It is the privilege of the editorial fraternity to *discuss,*—it is the right of the Governments to SETTLE, all matters in dispute between the two countries. Oregon is already ours. They have a Legislature there, and are beginning to make a canal—what more is wanting?

The Pork Trade.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 8th, gives a table showing several interesting facts in relation to the Pork trade, among others the great falling off in the supply of the article for this year. The following table shows that Ohio (Cincinnati chiefly) exports to New Orleans one half of the whole amount raised and slaughtered.

Thus:	1843-4.	1844-5.
Ohio, comprising 33 towns bordering on the Ohio,	509,100	356,000
Indiana, comprising 12 towns on the Ohio,	122,500	75,000
Wabash Valley,	112,000	53,900
Kentucky, including Green River and Tennessee,	100,000	70,000
Mississippi River, including St. Louis,	125,000	55,000
Illinois River,	80,000	45,500
Missouri River,	35,000	15,000
Total 1843-4,	1,083,500	670,400
Say, 1844-5,	670,400	
Deficit,	413,200	

Equal to 38 per cent. on the previous season.

The deficiency this year is thus distributed:

15,037 hhds. Bacon,
117,407 bbls. Pork, including bulk,
347,574 kegs Lard.

The result must be a decided diminution this year in the resources of Ohio

The Niggardly Yankees.

The authorities of Lowell, Mass., at a cost of $30,000, have purchased twenty-nine acres of ground for a public park. The Factory girls are better off than the citizens of Cincinnati.

We, poor people, who own no property, think if we owned as much as some of our rich neighbors, the city should not be without a park for ever. But, with Agur let us pray, give us neither riches nor poverty. It is difficult to say which is the more [illegible].

New Publications.

The Monthlies.—Messrs. Robinson & Jones have received the Eastern Monthlies for May, at their depot on Main street. The embellishments, as usual, are very fine—but there is one in Godey's deserving special notice. It represents Charles the First, taking leave of his children, just before his execution. The conception is powerful—no one of ordinary sensibility can look long at the picture without experiencing the deepest emotions. Graham's has a good article on Commodore Preble, by Mr. Cooper. There is quite a severe critique in Godey's, on "The Wandering Jew"—unmerited except so far as the 10th number of the work is concerned. The 10th number evidently shows a great falling off. The Ladies' Magazine for May contains contributions from some of our first writers.

New Books at Moore's.—W. H. Moore & Co. have laid upon our table several new books:—

Horne on the Psalms.—A new edition of an old, standard work, got up in a substantial way, by Robert Carter, of New York. The paper is beautiful, and the type very clear and distinct. It contains an introductory essay, by the celebrated Edward Irving, the popular writer, in his peculiarly ornate, and animated style. No man of a serious turn, whether he be a professing christian or not, can fail to derive pleasure from this noble commentary upon the Psalms, by a man whose appreciation of their meaning is perhaps unsurpassed by that of any other writer, and whose classical taste has invested his productions with great attractions.

"The World's Religion" is a duodecimo, in neat form—from the pen of Lady Colquhon. It is a contrast, by one who was prepared to speak from experience, between the religion of the world, and genuine Christianity.

"The Divine Origin of Christianity," by J. S. Pike—published by Robert Carter, New York, and for sale by W. H. Moore & Co., Cincinnati—another religious duodecimo. It contains in a condensed form, and good style, the various evidences of the Divinity of Christianity—the evidences from Miracles, Prophecy, Intrinsic Character, Tendencies, Necessity of Revelation, &c.

Whitehead's Life of Wesley.—In a former notice of this book, we referred to the Boston edition. A better edition has since been issued in Philadelphia, by W. S. Stockton. It contains striking portraits of the two Wesleys—the funeral discourse preached by Dr. Whitehead on occasion of the death of John Wesley—and also a valuable introduction to the work, by Rev. Thomas H. Stockton. This important book is for sale by Dr. Weed, at the Missionary Rooms, 4th st., near Walnut.

Imagination and Fancy, by LEIGH HUNT.—This is number IV of the choice collection of books, now being issued by Wiley and Putman, under the title, "Library of Choice Reading." We have but this moment received the book, and have not of course examined it. But, its physiogomy is delightful. It consists of selections from the English Poets, illustrative of those first requisites of the art, Imagination and Fancy; with markings of the best passages, critical notices of the writers, and an essay in answer to the question, "what is Poetry?" We intend to read the book, for if Leigh Hunt has answered that question, satisfactorily, he has done more than all who have gone before him.

It is for sale by H. W. Derby & Co., Main street, between 3rd and 4th, Cincinnati.

Congregationalism and Church Action, with the Principles of Christian Union, &c., by John Keep, pastor of a Congregational Church in Hartford, Trumbull co., O.

We are indebted to the author for a copy of this little work. It contains much important truth, well expressed, and is calculated to do good. The principles he very forcibly advocates, are of vital importance, but are too commonly set aside in the practice of the Churches. We hope his book may obtain a wide circulation.

Autographs.

A great sale of Autographs lately took place in London; the dates extending back as far as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Those of Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, and General Washington, commanded better prices than those of most of the crowned heads. According to the theory of a certain Professor in the West, the shape and general appearance of the autograph, which have hitherto been thought to indicate the character of the writer, are quite unimportant. He indicates character from an autograph without looking at it. The sense of touch is all that he relies upon. The letter may be closed, but by feeling of it, he describes at once the moral and intellectual attributes of the letter-writer. He holds that in writing, every man communicates to the paper his peculiar nervous *aura,* which accompanies every stroke of the pen, being an emission of the will as it were, on paper. This *aura* is as inseparably adherent to the letter, as contagion is to wool; so that when a person gifted with a delicate sense of touch takes it up, he at once reads the whole man who wrote it. The Lieutenant Governor of Indiana is mentioned as possessing this power of interpretation by touch, in an extraordinary degree. To such an extent does the learned professor above mentioned, go, that he attaches more importance to this invisible aura of autographs, than to the bumps of the phrenologist.

We submit these mysterious matters to our neighbor of the Chronicle. We are living in the latter days.

Mexico.

The New Orleans editors have received by the Water Witch dates from the city of Mexico to the 25th ult., and from Vera Cruz, to the 5th inst. The intelligence is of not much importance.

The news of annexation was received at Vera Cruz rather coldly. On the day before the sailing of the Water Witch, a British vessel set sail for Galveston, having despatches from the city of Mexico to the British Minister in Texas. It was rumored that they contained a recognition on the part of Mexico of the independence of Texas, provided she would reject annexation.

The trial of Santa Anna was progressing.

Intelligence having reached the Mexican Government of the passage by both Houses of Congress of the annexation resolutions, the subject was at once taken up in the Chambers, and resolutions were introduced, declaring the treaty of 1831 between the two countries at an end, closing the ports of Mexico against vessels from the United States, and declaring that no proposition from this country would be listened to, except on condition of renouncing all pretension to annexation.

In announcing to the Congress the action of this country on annexation, Senor Cuevar said that the Government would at once address an energetic protest to all friendly nations, as well as to the United States, and that diplomatic relations with the latter nation would then terminate. The Government, he said, was strong enough for the emergency, without additional powers. He trusted that annexation might prove a blessing to Mexico, by [illegible] a determined defense of [illegible]

War Expenses.

We have often censured the miserable, absurd policy of our government, in aping, without a single plausible reason, the war establishments of Europe. A writer, signing himself Harry Bluff, through the columns of the National Intelligencer, is striving to convince the people of the Mississippi valley that they are in imminent danger from the bellicose power and designs of Britain, and he would have them, we suppose, devote all their net earnings to preparing themselves for the terrible irruption when it comes. Their best mode of defending themselves, is the only one they are so assiduously pursuing—tillage and matrimony—raising crops and raising children. A population of twenty, thirty, forty millions, hardy, industrious, enterprising, intelligent, self-dependent, needs no defence, but its own ever-present power, and its strict adherence to justice.

Dr. Duncan in his speech on the Army Appropriation Bill, well exposed the abominable policy of the government in relation to the war expenses:

"Suppose," says he, "that an industrious farmer, with a farm worth five thousand dollars, by his own labor, will make three hundred dollars a year.

We have what we call our regular army. At the head of that army we have a major general, whose annual salary and perquisites amount to $7,144 88

Twenty-four farms worth $120,000; the labor of twenty-four persons per year, worth each $1 per day, amounts to the sum of $7,512; and the aggregate value for one year will be, in capital and labor $127,512

If each farmer receives $300 as his share of the proceeds of capital invested and labor expended, then will Major Gen. Winfield Scott receive as much as the whole twenty-four persons with their united labor, and their $120,000 of vested capital, or twenty-four times as much as either of them. I will ask my readers to keep this illustration in mind, and to apply it to the salaries of the officers, which I proceed further to expose and compare.

I repeat that—

The major general receives per annum, $7,144 88
Equal to the income per annum of twenty-four farms, capital and labor included.

A brigadier general receives $4,600
A sum equal to the proceeds of fifteen farms, each worth $5,000, and labor included.

An adjutant general receives $3,884
A sum equal to the proceeds of thirteen farms, worth each $5,000 and labor included.

An inspector general receives $4,133
A sum equal to the proceeds of fourteen farms, worth each $5,000 and labor included.

A quartermaster general receives $3,767
A sum equal to the proceeds of twelve farms, each worth $5,000, and labor included.

A commissary general receives $3,568
A sum equal to the proceeds of twelve farms, each worth $5,000, labor included.

A surgeon general receives $3,628
A sum equal to the proceeds of twelve farms, each worth $5,000, labor included.

A paymaster general receives $5,583
A sum equal to the proceeds of twelve farms, each worth $5,000, and labor included.

A colonel receives $3,916
A sum equal to the proceeds of thirteen farms, each worth $5,000, and labor included.

A lieutenant colonel receives $2,874
A sum equal to the proceeds of nine farms, worth each $5,000, and labor included.

A major receives $2,307
A sum equal to the proceeds of eight farms, each worth $5,000, labor included.

A captain receives $2,184
A sum equal to the proceeds of seven farms, worth each $5,000, and labor included.

And, sir, astonishing to say, even a lopsided, single-epauletted lieutenant devours each year the entire proceeds of five farms worth $5,000 each, and labor."

The Administration Organ.

The advent of Mr. Ritchie at Washington, as the Government organ, is still another evidence of the entirely sectional character of the present Administration. He is a man of experience and of talent, but his views are narrow and exclusively Southern. Much of his influence is owing to the power of early and long-established associations. Out of Virginia, away from these associations, on a new stage, he will be a less important personage than in the Old Dominion. It is a hazardous thing for a septegenarian politician, who has acquired influence in a certain locality, where there was little competition, and where there were many favoring circumstances, and who has accumulated it by the *stability* of his *locale,* to remove to a new scene, where larger views are required, where new competitions are to be encountered, where there are no local circumstances to sustain him, and where, in a word, he must begin life. Mr. Ritchie will find himself of far less account at Washington than at Richmond.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

The bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature to grant the right of way through the State to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, has been indefinitely postponed in the House, by a vote of 55 to 33. The Pittsburgh Gazette says that it would rather have dispened with the $[illegible],000 donated by the Legislature, inasmuch as the passage of the bill granting the right of way to that Company would have been infinitely more beneficial to Pittsburgh, than the *charity* which it did not ask.

A Village Nearly Destroyed.

A letter from Anderson, S. C., to the Charleston Courier, under date of the 10th, says:

"Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, our village was aroused by the cry of fire, and before sunrise the whole business part of the village was in ashes."

Another Terrible Conflagration.—London, Canada West, in Ruins.

By the Detroit mail we have an account of the destruction of the best and richest portion of the town of London, Canada West, on the 13th inst, copied from the London Times, extra. The Chatham (Canada) Gleaner says that the way-bill brought word that some 300 houses had been burnt, comprising about half of the town.

London is the principal business town of Canada West, and the blocks destroyed were well built, and were occupied by the heaviest merchants of the place. The loss must be severely felt by our Canadian neighbors.—*Cleve. Her.*

Printers.

The technics of printers are rather terrible sometimes. The Delaware Republican gives a specimen.

"Jim, put General Washington on the galley, and then finish the murder of that young girl you commenced yesterday. Set up the ruins of Herculaneum; distribute the small pox; you need not finish that runaway match; have the high water in the paper this week. Let the pie alone till after dinner, but put the barbecue to press, and then go to the devil, and he will tell you about the work for the morning."

MICHIGAN TOWN ELECTIONS.—We have returns from Washtenaw, Lenawee and part of Monroe counties, which satisfy us that Michigan is anti-Texas, and therefore Whig. Lenawee elects 12 Whig Supervisors, [illegible] Loco and 1 Abolition. Washtenaw about the same—[illegible] last fall.

East and West.

The fashionable world in the West, takes its fashions from the East; the political world, its politics. It is marvellous how long the feeling of dependence and pupilage will cleave to a new people. We number some millions in the West—our enterprise has hewn out for us a glorious home among the everlasting forests.—There is no lack of intelligence or ingenuity among us. In all points we are at least equal to our Eastern neighbors, and soon will pass ahead of them in population and power. And yet, we fear to think for ourselves. The East sustains towards us about the same position which England held to the colonies about the time of the Revolution. Its opinions and customs are regarded with a deference they do not deserve. The chief reason of this is, the large proportion of immigrant population, whose reverence for their birth-place seems to increase in proportion to their distance from it. The Yankee in the West undervalues his new home, in the exaggeration of the high attributes of the home he has left. His sectionalism, aided by the power of imagination, gathers strength as he proceeds towards the setting sun.

What influences control the two great parties? Eastern influences. We have yet to see a *leading* Whig or Democratic press in the West. No matter what its ability, or the sphere of its circulation, or its business power, in politics, it takes its cue from the East. The Metropolitan press, controlled to a great extent by Southern influence, must first speak, before the Western press can utter its opinions. If the former decree silence on a particular topic, it is enough. If it make prominent a particular measure of policy, the Democratic or Whig brother in the West, is all at once impressed with a sense of its vast importance. Its nominations for the Presidency, find a meek response from Western men. In all things, the old parties and their papers manifest a most profound deference to the dicta of their Eastern oracles.

Some time since a letter concerning the critical state of our relations with Brazil, was published in the Cleveland Plain Dealer; but it could not obtain the slightest notice in the West, till the National Intelligencer deemed it important enough to republish it, when forthwith it became a most grave matter in the eyes of our Editors in this region. This is but a specimen of what is constantly taking place.

A short time ago, the Whig country papers in the West were all on fire at the annexation of Texas. They were ready to take anti-slavery ground. Their free breathings became too loud, and disturbed the repose of the Metropolitan press of the East. What madness! exclaimed the New-York Courier and Enquirer. It will never do, said the United States Gazette. And forthwith there was a great calm. The indignation subsided: the Western press felt itself rebuked, and fell meekly into the traces.

Is it not discreditable? Ought not the press in the West to emancipate itself from such thraldom, and utter freely its own opinions? There is nothing, either in the position or talent of our Eastern neighbors, authorizing any claim on their part to fashion the opinions of the Union. We know as much of the wants of the country, its duties, and destiny, as they do—and our central position, relieving us to a great extent from narrow prejudices, enables us to take more liberal and comprehensive views of policy. It is time we should assert our claims at least to equality, and in politics, literature and religion, refuse any longer to yield a servile deference to Eastern opinion.

California, Next.

Every reflecting man must see that there is more truth than poetry in the talk about the possession of this North American Continent by the Anglo-American race. California is perhaps even a more desirable acquisition than Oregon; especially since the annexation of Texas. Its delightful climate, rich and varied soil, its great advantages for commerce, and its peculiar position in relation to Texas, have already settled its destiny. If it could be obtained on honorable terms, and on condition of the perpetual exclusion of slavery, there could be no objection to its acquisition: but, like Texas, it will be taken by craft, and slavery will attempt to fasten its fangs upon it. The following paragraph from the *Nashville Union,* is pregnant with meaning.

"The last advices from California inform us that the province is in a state of revolution—the natives wishing to expel the Mexicans, and having every prospect of success. The struggle will be short, if it has not already terminated. We learn, also, that many of our citizens who emigrated to Oregon, have fallen down and settled in North California, and that they have found the most delightful climate and a rich soil. They affirm that Oregon is but a bleak, barren waste, compared with California. We refer to these facts to show that it is not at all unreasonable to suppose that *California* may be in a condition, *at a very early day,* to be ANNEXED to our Union."

Slaveholders are already settling in that country. Cotton of the finest quality can be raised there abundantly. The soil is adapted, we presume, to all the staples of slave-labor.—For these staples, an immense market will be found in the East Indies, and the new world of Australasia. If slavery then be permitted to get foothold there, where will you set limits to it? How will you restrain its power? What a Future awaits us!

But, how is the evil to be prevented? Not by undertaking to limit our acquisitions of territory. You cannot do it. The love of territory is our national passion. The annexation of Texas could never have been carried except by an artful appeal to this feeling. It was from no affection for slavery that the project was sustained by so large a portion of the American people. The originators of the scheme were undoubtedly actuated throughout by a villanous cupidity, conjoined with a desperate determination to make slavery supreme.

Such will be the case in regard to California. Slavery will be planted there—slaveholders will strive to make it all their own, and enlist on their side the national passion for territorial aggrandizement. How shall they be defeated? Not by vain attempts to overmaster this passion—but, by arousing the public mind to the horrors of slavery, and infusing into it the firm resolve, that *no matter how much more territory may be annexed to this Union, the curse of slavery shall not blacken its soil.* Annex California, if you please—but it shall be done on favorable terms, and not an acre shall bear the foot-print of a *slave.* No labor, but *free* labor, no men but *free* men shall be tolerated in all its bounds.

The non-slaveholders of this country have the power in their hands, if they would but use it. Let them not waste their efforts, we repeat, in opposing the extension of our territory, but let them devote all their energies to the limitation and ultimate extinction of slavery. The people will go on enlarging their borders; hence the necessity of a continual, ever-active, anti-slavery zeal among all classes, to prevent the slaveholding oligarchy from making the popular ambition subserve their own selfish and base purposes.

Emancipation.—Seventeen emancipated slaves lately arrived in Boston, consigned to the care of Mr. J. G. Palfrey, Secretary of State.

A Slave Shot.

A young man, in Charles county, Maryland, named Matthews, a nephew of General Matthews, and whose father, it is stated, holds an office at Washington, having been left in charge of the farm, gave an order to a servant which he disobeyed. He immediately went to the house, got a gun, and shot him dead. He remains still unmolested at his father's dwelling. Such, according to the Baltimore American, is the purport of a private letter received by a gentleman in Baltimore. "We hope," says the Baltimore Saturday Visiter, "he may be speedily brought to justice. It is time to put a stop to such high-handed and bloody outrages on the part of slaveholders, and their dependents."

U. S. APPOINTMENTS.—The Washington Correspondent of the Herald announces the following appointments as either made or determined, viz:

Charles J. Ingersoll of Pa. (M. C.) Minister Plenipotentiary to France, (if Mr. King can be elbowed out.)

B. F. Elmore of S. C. (formerly M. C.) Minister Plenipotentiary to London, vice Edward Everett.

Auguste Davezac of N. Y. Charge d'Affaires to Holland.

W. H. Stiles of Georgia (late M. C.) Charge d'Affaires to Austria, vice D. Jenifer of Md., to be recalled.

Geo. W. Jones of Tenn. (late M. C.) Surveyor General for Wisconsin, Iowa, &c., vice Gen. James Wilson of N. H., removed.

James Hoban, of Washington, District Attorney for D. C., vice P. R. Fendall, removed.

Andrew A. Kincannon, (late M. C. from Tenn.) Marshal of Southern Mississippi, vice — Miller.

Thomas L. Hamer, (late M. C. of Ohio) is talked of as Commissioner of the Patent Office, vice H. L. Ellsworth, to be shuffled out.

Later from Hayti.

The brig Wolcott, Capt. Owen, from Gonaives, Hayti, whence she sailed 1st April, arrived here yesterday. Her news is highly interesting. Apprehensions were entertained of a renewal of the disturbances which recently agitated the public mind, it being supposed that General Riviere (lately outlawed) contemplates returning thither. Persons are daily placed under arrest, suspected of holding secret correspondence with him to that intent, and strangers, affected also by this suspicion, are now obliged to procure passports to enable them to go on even the shortest excursion.—Nothing has yet been done in reference to the French indemnity, and two envoys have been despatched to France to solicit a further delay: in the mean time, a French squadron, under Commander Lartique, continually cruise before the various ports.

Nothing has been decided as to the differences existing between the Haytiens and Dominicans, and the disputed frontiers are a scene of frequent disturbances and collisions between them. It is, however, presumed that the latter will not only be able to maintain their independence, but will much the earlier be enabled to reach a permanent state of prosperity.—They are more friendly to foreigners than neighbors; and it is rumored they have been successful in obtaining a loan of one million pounds in London, on, certainly the most liberal terms (65 0-0 and 5 0-0 interest) but which prove, at all events, how much better their credit is than that of the Haytiens, who failed in a like business. The laboring classes being continually on military duty, agriculture is greatly neglected and business very dull. Some Jesuits who arrived there in March were obliged to leave, their stay being deemed objectionable. A great interest is felt by the Haytiens in the condition of their African brethren, and they have subscribed for a journal published in Paris, called the African Institute to promote useful knowledge among them.

A Fair Distribution.

It is remarkable with what perfect fairness offices under the General Government are distributed. Anti-slavery men are apt to make a great deal of pother, as if favoritism were shown by successive Administrations. But, then prejudice and ignorance are always leading them astray. A writer in the Globe gives a list of the distribution of offices and diplomatic stations, where the compensation is by salary.—Now, by examining this list it will be found, that while the total number of persons employed from all the free States is 270, at salaries amounting in the aggregate to $426,540, from the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the District of Columbia, there are only 376 persons, whose salaries, amount to but $448,155!

When it is recollected, that in these two States, and in this Territory, the free population numbers at least a million, while in all the free States it reaches only ten millions, and when too, we take into account the miserable condition of the latter in regard to education, and the universal diffusion of high intelligence among all classes in the former, the ratio of distribution above-noticed, must appear perfectly fair and reasonable, to the most prejudiced.—Then too, it should be remembered, that labor being respectable in the free States, and enterprise opening avenues of employment in all directions, there are not so many poor, and soft-handed gentlemen to be provided for as in the two States and the Territory, where labor is the badge of slavery. If these considerations do not convince anti-slavery men of the utter unreasonableness of their clamor, they must go unconvinced.

The Jesuits.—In the Swiss Diet, during a warm debate in relation to the Jesuits, Col. Luvini, a Catholic delegate, said—

"The canton which I represent is wholly catholic. The constitution declares that the catholic religion is the religion of the State, and our laws show the entire respect we preserve for the creed of our ancestors. But the Canton of Tesin does not hesitate to avow its opposition to the Jesuits, and to unite with those who desire their removal from the Confederation; for we do not regard the question of the Jesuits as a religious question. To make it so, it must be shown that what affects the Jesuits, affects catholicism, and lessens its importance and influence."

He proceeded to denounce the Jesuits, as being a political association, acting with a fixed purpose to obtain the supremacy both of monarchies and republics, and as having endangered seriously the Catholic church.

Broke Jail.—The jail of Livingston county (Ky.) was broken open recently, and all the prisoners escaped. A negro boy, convicted of murdering his fellow servant, was among the escaped prisoners, but he subsequently returned, stating that he had been compelled by the rest to go with them. This is rather remarkable.

Sour Kraut.—A few weeks since I met an acquaintance residing across the canal, a German who makes *sour kraut,* very extensively. As he approached, I saw something was wrong by his countenance. "What's de reason you not but me town in your *correctory.*" I could not tell, I said, was he not down? "No," he replied angrily, "your *correctory* is not one cent wert to peeples. How dey know where he kits *sour kraut!*"—*Cin. Advertiser.*

Jail Burned.—The jail of Crittenden county (Arkansas) was burned to the ground a few days since. It was supposed to be set on fire by a fellow, for the purpose of obtaining possession of two slaves, whom he had been stealing, and who were confined in the jail.

Iowa.—From present indications, it is probable that a majority of the people of Iowa has determined on accepting the new Constitution, and entering the Union as a State.

Cruel Punishment.—Francis, a free colored man in New Orleans, convicted of having set a house on fire, was sentenced on the 8th inst., to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary, at hard labor.

New-York Elections.

The Albany Evening Journal (Whig) furnishes the following complete list of the Supervisors elected in 1844 and 1845.

	1845.			1844.		
	Whig.	*Dem.*	*Abol. & Native.*	*W.*	*Dem.*	*Abol. & Na.*
Putnam	0	6		0	6	1
Richmond	1	3		1	2	
Suffolk	2	7		2	7	
Warren	3	7		4	6	
Add—Franklin	1	0 (tied at the first trial)				
51 counties before	446	378	7	390	415	16
State Comple,	453	401	7	397	436	17

1845..Whig over Dem.....52; over all opposition..45
1844..Dem. over Whig...39; over all opposition..22
Clear Whig gain over Dem...91.

So much for annexation.

Later from Texas.

The New Orleans editors have received Galveston dates to the 9th inst. The following is from the New Orleans Bee, of Monday, the 14th inst.

Meetings in favor of annexation continue to be held. One at San Augustine was a very large gathering, and was attended by the Vice President of Texas, General Henderson, Major Kaufman, and other leading men of the country. In Nacogdoches, out of 900 voters, it is stated that there are not 20 opposed to the measure.

Much anxiety is experienced to ascertain the opinion of Gen. Houston in regard to the annexation law. The Galveston News says that he is bending under the whirlwind of popular opinion which is speaking with a voice of thunder around him. He does not oppose the measure, and his non-committal course his friends to declare positively that he is now in favor of it.

The following paragraph from the Galveston Gazette of the 6th, confirms the statement recently communicated to us by letter.

The British ship Eurydice, Capt. Elliot, arrived at this port on Thursday, from Vera Cruz. By this arrival, both the ministers of Great Britain and France received despatches. Their precise purport is not known, but it is understood that they bring renewed overtures from the present Government of Mexico, for the recognition of our independence, and the settlement of all questions in dispute between the two countries.

P. S. We have since received verbal information that Maj. A. J. Donelson, Charge to Texas, has been two days at Washington, but had not laid his despatches before the Executive. Mr. Jones had not expressed an opinion either way, but was generally supposed to be opposed to annexation. We further learn that the only persons who manifest any hostility towards the measure, are a portion of the people about Galveston and Houston. Every where else, it would appear that public opinion is almost unanimous in its favor.

M. de Saligny, the French Charge to Texas, came passenger in the New York. Mr. Elliot, the British Charge, had sailed from Galveston on the 3d for Charleston, on the English sloop of war Electra, where he expects to meet his family.

Hon. Ashbel Smith, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, came passenger by the New York, and leaves to-day for Washington, on an important mission to the government.

It is further stated that the custom-house officers on either bank of the Sabine, have discontinued the collection of the custom duties, the question of annexation, in their opinion, being already settled.

Later from Mexico.

The following is from the New Orleans Bulletin, of Monday, the 14th inst. All the New Orleans papers seem to regard the news as rather warlike:

The steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Havana, with papers to the 10th inst. They contain three days later intelligence from Mexico, brought by the English packet from Vera Cruz. The correspondence of the Diaria de la Marina, bearing date at Vera Cruz, the 2d inst., corroborates the rumors and suspicions attached to the sailing of the Eurydice from that port to Galveston, and canvasses at some length the opinions of the press in the city of Mexico, on the subject of annexation. At a secret session of the Mexican House of Representatives it was proposed to close immediately all communication with the United States; to prohibit the introduction of her cotton and manufactures, and issue letters of marque. The proposition, however, was not definitely acted on; and no steps appear to have been taken beyond sending protests to the representatives of England and France, and an address to the Governors of Departments, advising them to be prepared for whatever emergency might arise.

The Siglo newspaper still consoles itself with the idea that Texas may not accept the resolution as the brunt of "the war," it concludes, must inevitably be borne by her on her western frontier, coupled with an idea that President Jones is inimical to the project.

Several very severe shocks of an earthquake were felt in both Vera Cruz and Oaxaca; they commenced at nine in the morning and lasted until half past five in the evening.

Mr. J. P. Schatzell has been recognized as American consul at Matamoras.

A Characteristic Letter.

Commodore Elliott some time ago brought home with him a Sarcophagus, intended as a depository for the remains of General Jackson. It was placed in the National Institute, the officers of which tendered it to the old hero—thus rather bluntly reminding him, that in their estimation he could not live much longer. The General declined their present, in the following characteristic letter, which we copy from the Enquirer:

HERMITAGE, March 27, 1845.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 10th instant, together with a copy of the proceedings of the National Institute, furnished by the corresponding secretary, on the presentation, by you, of the sarcophagus for their acceptance, on condition it shall be preserved, and in honor of my memory, have been received, and are now before me.

Although laboring under great debility and affliction, from a severe attack from which I may not recover, I raise my pen and endeavor to reply. The steadiness of my nerves may perhaps lead you to conclude my prostration of strength is not so great as here expressed.—Strange as it may appear, my nerves are as steady as they were forty years gone by; whilst from debility and affliction, I am gasping for breath.

I have read the whole proceedings of the presentation, by you, of the sarcophagus, and the resolutions passed by the board of directors, so honorable to my fame, with sensations and feelings more easily to be conjectured than by me expressed. The whole proceedings call for my most grateful thanks, which are hereby tendered to you, and through you to the president and directors of the National Institute. But with the warmest sensations that can inspire a grateful heart, I must decline accepting the honor intended to be bestowed. I cannot consent that my mortal body shall be laid in a repository prepared for an emperor or a king. My republican feelings and principles forbid it; the simplicity of our government forbids it. Every monument erected to perpetuate the memory of our heroes and statesmen ought to bear evidence of the economy and simplicity of our republican institutions, and the plainness of our republican citizens, who are the sovereigns of our glorious Union, and whose virtue is to perpetuate it. True virtue cannot exist where pomp and parade are the governing passions; it can only dwell with the people—the great laboring and producing classes that form the bone and sinew of our confederacy.*

For these reasons I cannot accept the honor you and the president and directors of the National Institute intended to bestow. I cannot permit my remains to be the first in these United States to be deposited in a sarcophagus made for an emperor or king. I again repeat, please accept for yourself, and the directors of the National Institute, my most profound respects for the honor you and they intended to bestow. I have prepared a humble depository for my mortal body beside that wherein lies my beloved wife, where, without any pomp or parade, I have requested, when my God calls me to sleep with my fathers, to be laid; for both of us there to remain until the last trumpet calls the dead to judgment, when we, I hope, shall rise together, clothed with that heavenly body promised to all who believe in our glorious Redeemer, who died for us that we might live, and by whose atonement I hope for a blessed immortality.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
ANDREW JACKSON.

To Com. J. D. ELLIOTT,
United States Navy.

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*"The great laboring and producing classes" of the *South,* are *the slaves.* What means the General?

No Comparison.—The Baptist Advocate, New York, compares the effect of Mr. [illegible] expulsion from South Carolina, with that of the outrages perpetrated upon the missionaries by the planters in Jamaica and Demerara, which produced such a blaze of excitement in England some twelve years ago. There is no comparison between them. The [illegible] suffocates our generous excitement, ere it is fairly kindled, so that it goes out in smoke.

WEEKLY HERALD
AND PHILANTHROPIST.

Wheat and its Market.

In Hunt's Magazine for April, Mr. Williams of Michigan, has an article on wheat and the importance of a home market. It contains the usual statistics designed to show how unimportant is the foreign market to the producers of the West and North-West, and how absolute is their dependence upon what is called, the Home market. The object is, to enlist them in the support of the system of protection. Like other papers of the same kind, it is loose in its calculations, and short-sighted in its views.

Our annual export of wheat to all the world, it is said, is 4,600,000 bushels, equal to but a twenty-second part of the crop of 1843. This presentation of the subject does not lessen the importance of wheat viewed as an article of export. The proceeds are something like six or seven millions of dollars, and an advance of ten cents would be about half a million of dollars gain to the producers. This certainly is something.

Massachusetts, it is stated, "is a better market for flour than all the world beside." This is a small mistake. She consumes nearly 3,500,000 bushels of wheat, while our average export to foreign ports, is 4,600,000.

As for Massachusetts affording an adequate market for the West, it is grossly absurd. Say that the crop of wheat in Ohio is but 20,000,000 bushels. The population is 2,000,000, which, allowing five bushels to each person, consumes 10,000,000—leaving 10,000,000 for export.

Now, suppose Massachusetts drew her whole supply from Ohio, her consumption would amount to a little more than one-third.

But, when we recollect the vast amount of wheat raised by New-York, and the incalculable capacities of the wheat-growing region in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and the territories on our north-west, one cannot but marvel at the coolness with which these Home-market men attempt to impose their narrow notions and false statistics upon the people of the West.

Again, it is continually reiterated, that even were Britain to remove her tariff on grain, it would do us no good—we could not compete with the grain-growing regions of Europe. It is forgotten, that the demand in Britain, with the tariff removed, would go on increasing indefinitely—that the grain-raising districts of the North of Europe are limited in their power of production—and that our own wheat-growing region knows no limit. Let Britain change her system, and we would not fear to trust the energy, and skill, of our farmers, conjoined with advantages peculiar to their position, against the competition of the world.

In 1843, the Home Industry Convention issued a report, designed to show how futile were all hopes of a profitable foreign market for American produce. Statistics were given, of course, from which it appeared that while our agricultural products had been increasing immensely, the exportation of them had been steadily falling off. In fifty years, the report said, our exportation of Beef had diminished "*nearly one-half, and that of Pork about one-fourth.*" This was deemed conclusive, and the American Agriculturalist exclaimed—

"Surely our grain-growing and meat-producing States must see great encouragement for the future, in the *increasing* demand from abroad of northern and western staples. It is quite unreasonable so deem the abstractionists and politicians, that the farmers should think of seeking an outlet for their products among their own manufacturers who are willing to take them in exchange for whatever they produce themselves, which we have found after 50 year's experience, Europeans will not do."

The British Government had before that, modified its duties on provisions, but the results had not been embodied in an official form. Meantime, all the home-market prints were ridiculing the idea of the West receiving any benefit from the change. The farmer and stock-breeder of the West would scarcely feel the difference. But, what are the *facts?* Examine for yourselves.

In 1840, the value of the following articles exported, was:

Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle, &c.	$623,373
Butter and cheese,	210,749
Pork, bacon, live hogs, lard,	1,894,894
Total,	$2,729,016

During the year ending September 30, 1842, the values of the following exports stood thus:

Beef, tallow, &c.	$1,212,638
Butter and cheese,	388,185
Pork, bacon, lard, &	2,629,403
Total,	$4,230,226

For nine months, ending June 30th, 1843, the values were:

Beef, tallow, &c.	$1,092,949
Butter and cheese,	508,968
Pork, bacon, lard, &c.	2,120,020
Total for nine months,	$3,721,937

There can be little doubt that the total amount of exports for the whole of the year 1843, including the last quarter, must have been near five millions—and by this time, the amount is probably more than double that of 1840.

These are facts against theories. That the late removal by the British Government of the duties from Lard Oil, &c., will prove of vast additional benefit to our agricultural interests, no reasonable man can help believing. The effect of these changes on prices is every where felt, especially by the householder, who, without thinking of the cause, sometimes wonders why he should now be compelled to pay 6¼ cents for beef that he bought a year or two ago, for three and four cents per pound.

Let Great Britain remove her duties on grain, and although similar effects might not follow so soon, they would take place just so soon as the conviction became universal, that no matter how large the quantity of wheat raised, the farmer might calculate upon a certain market for the whole of it. In view of these considerations, we certainly are opposed to all commercial regulations on our part, calculated to awaken a spirit of retaliation, and thus retard the progress of nations towards the only safe, stable, truly beneficial, and christian policy—*Free Trade.*

Important from Texas.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 15th, gives a few additional items of intelligence from Texas of some importance. The French charge, M. Saligny, and Ashbel Smith, Texan Secretary of State, came passengers in the New-York steam ship from Galveston. The Picayune was told, that the former asserted in terms "rather more peremptory than are usually employed by diplomatic agents, that annexation will not take place."

President Jones and Cabinet left the capital shortly after Captain Elliott and M. Saligny had got through with their business, for the purpose, it was suspected, of avoiding an interview with Major Donelson, our Minister.—The Picayune on the authority of two letters, says, that President Jones had returned to Washington, and that our Minister had been treated so cavalierly, that he spoke of withdrawing from the seat of Government, to Galveston.

"This intelligence is from sources so direct as to leave no room to doubt its accuracy. From all that we learn we are constrained to believe, that if a rupture with Major Donelson would assist in procrastinating action with the acquiescence of the people, President Jones would edify the the nations with another exequator proclamation.

"It seems to be agreed that proclamations have been issued to fill vacancies in Congress, so as to amuse the citizens with a few elections. None has been issued convening Congress—nor will there be, we apprehend, until there is a general rising of the country."

The Government may hold off as much as it pleases, but the people will be apt to force it to terms.

Horrible!—Ambrose James was recently convicted at Greenville, S. C. of the murder of his step-mother.

Colored People of Cincinnati.

We notice in the Reformer of this city, a very interesting report on the present condition of the colored people of Cincinnati. The author of it is John O. Wattles, who has devoted a great deal of attention to this subject, and for some time past, been employed in taking a kind of census of the colored population.

We shall glean some of the most valuable facts presented by the Report.

Number, age, &c., of the colored people:

Under 5 years,	198
From 5 to 21,	748
From 21 to 75,	1889
Over 75,	14
Total,	2049
Males,	977
Females,	1072
Over 21 who can read and write,	343
Attending school,	215
Number belonging to Temperance societies,	509
Number belonging to Churches,	1000
Number of newspapers taken by them,	700
Attending Sabbath School,	364
Those who have been slaves,	369
Have paid for their redemption,	$166,050
Average price,	$450
Amount of private property now held by them in the city,	$156,100
Number of churches,	5
Orphan Asylum,	1

Many of them own land and farms in the country.

Mechanics,	34
Barbers,	58
Running on River,	77
Laborers,	158
Whitewashers,	27
Carters, &c.	31
Draymen,	19
They have 3 Literary Associations.	
Number of schools,	3

One of these is the High School, established by Hiram S. Gilmore, with 150 scholars; additions will soon be completed so as to accommodate one or two hundred more. Five teachers are provided in this school, and every afternoon at 4 o'clock, Lectures are delivered upon various branches, at considerable expense to the Principal, but gratuitously as to the scholars.

There are three Benevolent Associations among them.

Several facts are detailed in the report showing an amount of energy on the part of the colored people, for which they have no credi with the majority of our citizens.

For example—a mother has paid $2500 for herself and five children; and at this moment is on her way to Vicksburg, to make arrangements for the redemption of her husband.

Another was formerly a member of the same church with her master. She was sold four times. Her last owner set her free by will, and gave her 50 acres of land and 300 dollars, but the heirs deprived her of the gift, and turned her adrift. She supports herself and child by washing.

"One man who has been a slave and paid large sums for the freedom of his family, has for a few years kept a kind of boarding house for such of the Southern gentlemen as are unwilling to sell their children. Most of them have taken them away without paying him any thing—within the last ten weeks one man has left him $400 in debt, and others to the amount of about $2000."

But, can these statements be true? We do not vouch for all of them, but that the most essential are true, our own observation warrants us in affirming.

A class of population, supporting so many schools and churches and benevolent associations, in proportion to its means and numbers, is certainly deserving of some consideration. It asks for nothing but justice, but we deny it even the poor right of defending life and property, by testimony in a Court of Justice.

Mexico.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 15th, has the following:

El Siglo (of Mexico) of the 29th ult. contains a letter from the minister of foreign affairs, (Cuevas) to Mr. Shannon, United States Minister at Mexico, informing him that the Government was in possession of the knowledge of the passage of the annexation resolutions, and that diplomatic relations between the two countries were suspended on that account. The same day a note was addressed, by the Mexican Cabinet, to the ministers of Spain, France, and England, protesting the proceedings of the United States in relation to Texas.

The next step, we suppose, will be, to warn the citizens of the United States, resident in Mexico, to wind up their business; the next, to demand reparation from our government.—Mexico seems to be moving deliberately.

In the event of war, northern commerce would suffer considerably more damage from the robber-privateersmen, which would be let loose upon it, than the new and valuable market of Texas would repair for many long years.—Mr. Cushing's plan of preventing such depredations by hanging the perpetrators, we fear, would not work well. If all the hanging could be confined to one side, it might work admirably—but, unfortunately, that is a game at which two might play.

Patronage and the Representative.

The numerous appointments to office of members of Congress by Mr. Polk, are shameful. There is no security for independent legislation, or rather legislation in accordance with the will of the people, so long as the President may use his patronage so as to corrupt the representative, and reward him for violating the interests of his constituents. Let members of Congress be prohibited from being appointed to office, during the term for which they are chosen to that body, and for four years thereafter.—Such an amendment of the Constitution would do more to prevent the abuses of Executive patronage and power, than the one term principle, and the abolition of the veto power to boot.

An Execution in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Enquirer gives an account of the recent execution in that place, of Samuel Zeppan, convicted o the murder of Cuffee Tod. The whole affair was conducted privately, the proper officers, clergymen and a jury of twelve citizens alone being present. The ordinary religious exercises having been performed, the prisoner shook hands with all about him, and ascended the steps of the gallows. His behavior was composed and becoming. His arms were pinioned—the cap drawn over his eyes, and the rope secured to the cross beam of the scaffold. Standing thus in expectation of being sent suddenly into the presence of his Maker, at a given signal, the prop was suddenly drawn, and he fell, but, the rope was too long, and his neck remained unbroken. It was necessary to hang him a second time. He made no complaint, but merely remarked, "did not my feet touch the ground?" "I felt it," he said, as he was answered in the affirmative. In a few minutes, the rope was again adjusted to his neck; almost his last words were, as he turned to the Sheriff, "God bless you Mr. Michael, good bye!" The drop fell, and poor Zeppan found himself a disembodied spirit. To the last, he persisted in declaring that, he was present when the blow was struck, but he did not commit the murder.

What do our readers think of *hanging*, as a preservative and promoter of Christian civilization?

Wayland and Fuller's Discussion.—The Boston Chronicle, speaking of the discussion between Wayland and Fuller, says, "Of course, there is little hope of its circulation in the land of darkness and dreams at the South."

Why so hopeless? Already the National Intelligencer has strongly recommended the pamphlet, and some of the Southern papers speak of the discussion in a strain of high commendation.

Great Failure of a House concerned in the American Trade.—A London paper of 15th March states that a heavy failure had just taken place in Glasgow, Scotland; the house of Messrs. Pattison & Co., "who are largely concerned in the American trade," having stopped payment.—Their liabilities are said to be upwards of $800,000.

New Publications.

W. H. MOORE & Co. have on hand a fine assortment of agricultural works. They have laid upon our table "*The American Agriculturist,*" designed te improve the Planter, the Farmer, the Stock-Breeder, and the Horticulturist. *A. B. Allen and R. L. Allen, Editors:* New York: published by Saxton & Mills. There are three volumes of the work, strongly and handsomely bound, extending from April, 1842, to December, 1844. It contains a great deal of matter highly valuable to the classes for which it is especially designed, and much that is interesting to the general reader. It certainly stands among the foremost agricultural works in the Union.

For sale by W. H. Moore & Co., Main street, Cincinnati.

Le Livre Des Petits Enfants; ou Receuil De Recits, Mis a La Portee Du Premier Age. Avec Vocabulaire. Nouvelle Edition, rievue et augmentee. New York: Wiley & Putnam. For sale by H. W. Derby & Co., No. 113 Main st., Cincinnati.

This little book, of more than 200 pages duodecimo, is a collection of short and simple stories in French, for young children. It is just suited to beginners in the study of that language, the stories being in simple style, and the accompanying vocabulary giving all needful facilities.

The Book of the Army: comprising a General Military History of the United States, from the period of the Revolution to the present time, with particular accounts of all the most celebrated battles. Compiled from the best authorities, by John Frost, L. L. D., Professor of Belles Lettres in the High School of Philadelphia. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by H. W. Derby & Co., 113 Main street.

This is a well-printed, handsomely-bound volume of 446 pages, with suitable embellishments. Its title designates sufficiently its character. It may please those who read history, for the same reason that they take delight in watching a pugilistic encounter, or the strife of a pair of game-cocks; and it may be useful as presenting a sketch, in chronological order, of the most important events in our history. It can hardly aspire to any thing higher.

Melodies, by J. T. S. Sullivan, adapted to airs selected from the German, Italian, and French composers. Philadelphia: George G. Appleton. Far sale by H. W. Derby & Co., Main st., Cincinnati.

We have received the first number of these Melodies, which are to be comprised in a volume of twelve numbers. The number before us is got up in a beautiful style, and contains six pieces—"Thoughts of Love," "The Dying Soldier," "Peaceful River," "True Love," "Where Art Thou," and "Life is but a Sigh." We are not connoisseur enough to pronounce judgment upon the work, but we can vouch that the songs are good, and those who know, say that the music is capital.

The First Quarterly Issue of the Christian World, for March, 1845. *Edited by* THOMAS H. STOCKTON, *Philadelphia.*

This promises to be a work of substantial value. It embraces two Departments, one Original, the other Foreign. In the former, we find a hundred-dollar-prize essay, by A. A. Lipscomb, entitled, Literature Auxiliary to Christianity, beautifully written; and also a $100 prize poem, by J. S. Wilson. The articles in the Foreign Department are very select. We hope the issue of this work may hereafter be regular.

Sketches of Inposture, Deception and Credulity. The Home and Traveler's Library—Semi-Monthly.—No. IV. Philadelphia: G. B. Zieber & Co. For sale by Robinson & Jones, Main st., above Third, Cincinnati.

We are obliged to Messrs. Robinson & Jones, for a copy of number four of this Library. The topic of the book is one of much interest, especially at the present time, and it appears to be treated in a masterly manner. In truth, it seems to be a treatise on all sorts of Humbuggery—at once instructive and amusing.

Blessed are the Peace Makers.—The Christian Advocate states that the Rev. Mr. Evans and Dr. Baker, of Owasco, N. Y., recently becoming involved in a very bitter personal quarrel, agreed to submit the matter for arbitration to Gov. Seward. He consented to act as arbitrator, provided they would bind themselves to abide by his decision. To this they consented. A public meeting was called, at which the Ex-Governor presided, testimony on both sides was taken, and the elaborate pleas of able lawyers were made. A good deal of anxiety was felt in the crowded audience to hear the decision.—Mr. Seward, after reminding the parties of the agreement they had made to abide by his decision, announced it to be that the parties thould *drop* their contention now and forever, and in token thereof, shake hands in presence of the assembly. The parties cordially fulfilled the conditions of their stipulation, and the assembly responded to an address of the Ex-Governor, by unanimously approving his decision.

Parson Evans had better exchange professions with *Lawyer* Seward. If he had attended to the instructions of the Book of which he is an "authorized expounder," he might have saved himself the trouble of applying to a politician to settle his quarrels.

Consumption of Spirits.—Since January, 1841, the consumption of spirits in Ireland has been on the increase. Is the Temperance cause there going backward, or is more of the spirits consumed in the arts? We apprehend that the Reform movement there is retrograde.—What else could to expected? Depravity always sets one way with a steady force: the instrumentalities of the Temperance movement: are temporary in their operation, though potent enough, for a little while, to block up the current, they at last yield. There must be a deeper reform than the assumption of a pledge, before Temperance becomes the universal law. And yet the Pledge has done wonders.

Sugar.—It is stated that several important improvements are about being made in the manufacture of sugar, which, if successful, will be as productive of as great results, as the invention of the cotton gin.

Distressing Calamity—Seven persons burned to death.—On the night of the 22d ult., John Bentley, farmer of the township of Verulem, Canada, discovered his house to be on fire, and awoke his eldest son. The father thought of knocking out the window of his bed-room, and throwing out those of his children that were there, but fearing that he might hurt them, he told his wife that he would go outside and receive them from her. He then broke in the window, and called to his wife, but receiving no answer, attempted to get in by the door, but was burned and repulsed by the flames, and, most heart-rending to relate, seven persons fell victims to the devouring elements, viz: Mrs. Bentley and six children. It was discovered that the mother with one of the children in her arms had followed her husband to within about three feet of the door and there perished.

A colored woman, named Catharine Freebody, who died at Hartford, Conn., on the 6th, left $100 each to four religious societies, $200 to another, and $1000 to the African Society, of Hartford, for the support of the ministry.—*Lou. Jour.*

The Ruling Passion strong in——Water.—A week or ten days since, on the arrival of the steamer Smith, at Albany, Georgia, a general rush was made by the merchants for the boat, to engage freight; one, more daring than the rest, attempted to leap upon her deck before she reached the wharf; in this he failed, and was soon submerged head and ears. While the astonished crowd stood breathless, with apprehension for his fate, his head rose high above water, and he cried out: "I say, Captain, *save room for my three hundred bales!*"—*Apalachicola Gazette.*

Distressing Occurrence.—The Postmaster at Lick Creek, Hickman co., Tenn., under date of April 15th, writes:

On the 3d inst., Mr. Benjamin Hassell and Mr. Simon H. Durard went out together turkey hunting. They separated, Hassell mistaking Durard for a turkey, fired, the ball entering Durard's right cheek and lodging in his brain. When Hassell got to him, Durard was dead.

Texas, Again.

A great many speculations are afloat as to the mission of Ashbel Smith, Texas Secretary of State. A gentleman who came from New Orleans, on the same boat with Mr. Smith, informs the editor of the Louisville Journal, that a confidential friend of Mr. S. stated that he was on his way to Boston, to take passage on the British Steamer, the 1st of May.

To the same purport speaks the N. O. Bulletin of the 17th. It further remarks:

"This mission of Mr. Smith, we have good reason to believe, grows out of the recent despatches received in Texas, from different points, through the extreme courtesy of her Britannic Majesty's navy. Of the objects of the mission, and the intentions of the Texian Cabinet in despatching abroad the Secretary of State, with an abruptness of movement bordering on rudeness to the American minister, we will not speak so positively, lest we should do injustice to those functionaries whom we desire to respect. But we cannot, we regret to say, escape the apprehension that Mr. Smith's sudden despatch to foreign parts, is in pursuance of a plan of operations agreed on by the Texian Cabinet, in consultation with the Britanic minister in Texas, having for its object to put off, under various excuses, all action on the resolutions of annexation, until further advices and distinct propositions, made on a full understanding of the state of affairs, can be had from England."

Protests of Mexico.

The following are the protests addressed by the Mexican Government, to our Minister, Mr. Shannon, and to the Ministers of Spain, France and England, against the act of annexation, pased by the United States.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY WILSON SHANNON,
Envoy Extraordinary, &c., &c.
National Palace, Mexico, March 28, 1845.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, in addressing himself, for the last time, to his Excellency, Mr. Wilson Shannon, Mini[illegible] tentiary from the U. States desires [illegible] that as both houses of the U. S Congress have sanctioned the law in relation to the annexation of Texas to the territory of the U. States, and as the Minister from Mexico has withdrawn from his mission at Washington, and protested against the act of Congress and the Government of the United States, diplomatic relations between the two countries cannot be continued.

What can the undersigned add to what has already been said by his Government upon the grave offence offered Mexico by the U. States, usurping a portion of Mexican territory, and violating the terms of treaties of friendship, which the Republic of Mexico has observed on her part as long as her honor and the desire to avoid a rupture with the United States have permitted? Nothing more than to lament that two nations, free and republican, contiguous [vecinos] and worthy of a fraternal union, founded upon mutual interests and a common and honorable loyalty, should have cut short their friendly relations, and by an act as offensive to Mexico as it is derogatory to the honor of the American Union.

The undersigned renews to his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, the protest already directed against Annexation, and moreover would add, that the Mexican Republic would oppose the measure with all the decision due to her honor and sovereignty, and that the Government ardently desires that considerations of loyalty and justice should yet outweigh with the citizens of the United States, designs for extending their territory at the expense of a friendly Republic, which in the midst of its misfortunes [disgracias] seeks to preserve an unspotted name, and thereby the rank to which its destinies call it.

The undersigned has the honor to offer to his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, his personal respect, and to assure him of his very distinguished consideration.
LUIS G. CUEVAS.

The general circular is as follows:—

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, has the honor to transmit to his Excellency, the Minister of ——, the following circular, being impelled to employ this means of transmitting to his [your] Government, in this note, the solemn and formal protest of the Mexican Republic suggested by an act which, wounding to the last degree the rights and honor of Mexico, is equally destructive to the universal principles of justice, to the respect due free and intelligent nations, and the good faith which civilization has fixed as the basis of international intercourse [internacional politica.] His Excellency, Senor ———, will understand that the undersigned has reference to the law passed by the Congress of the United States, and sanctioned by the Executive, for the Annexation of the Department of Texas to the American Union.

To present, in all its deformity, this act of the Congress and Government of the United States, the alarming consequences of its conduct towards the Mexican Republic, would be a useless labor, inasmuch as this note is addressed to the representative of a nation as illustrious as it is powerful, which, sustaining nobly the rank which it occupies in the world, respects the laws of comity [buena amistad] between foreign nations, and found its glory upon the immutable titles of morality and justice. The Government of the undersigned has no occasion to exhibit all the grounds upon which it relies for its resistance of this measure of Annexation, as they are obvious and known to all, and as the feeling excited among friendly Nations, and even those which have no official relations with Mexico, will be profound upon learning of a measure so injurious and offensive to Mexico, and so utterly unworthy the honor [buen nombre] of the United States.

But the undersigned will take occasion to observe to his Excellency, Senor ——, that the American Government having been the first to acknowledge the independence of the Republic of Mexico, showing itself a zealous partisan of liberty, has been the only one which has endeavored to usurp a portion of her territory. He would also add, that, as it appears from recent declarations, the designs of the United States have been as old as the friendship, which it was sought to confirm—first, by a treaty of amity; and by another for the adjustment of boundaries—which has now been completely violated. In aiding Texas to sever herself from the Republic, the United States were wanting in good faith; but in aiding to incorporate Texas with the American Confederation, and declaring that this has been her policy for twenty years, she has pursued a course which has no parallel in the history of civilized nations.

Mexico to avoid differences which for the most part had no foundation in justice, [as against her] has submitted to serious compromises; she has overlooked provocations and injuries, and has preserved her loyalty, with such fidelity as to give her more right—if the right she possess can be increased—to speak out and protest, as the undersigned now does, against all its consequences. The Mexican Republic will employ in opposition to this measure, her power and her resources, and trusting in the justice of her cause; does not fear to give assurance, that whatever may be the result, she will preserve the honor which at any cost she ought to defend in the very grave matter under consideration.

With this view the undersigned requests his Excellency, Senor ——, to give this protest its proper direction, and at the same time to accept the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.
LUIS G. CUEVAS.

This circular was communicated to their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiary of England, France and Spain.

We learn that the appointment of Minister to England, has been offered to Mr. Elmore, of S. C. and that he has declined it on account of other engagements requiring his personal attention in South Carolina.—*Madisonian, Saturday.*

Tom, a slave belonging to R. J. Wilson, Esq. who was convicted during the present term of the Fayette circuit court of the murder of John Curtis, of Bourbon county, was sentenced by Judge Buckner to be hung on the 30th of next month. We understand he has confessed his crime since sentence was passed on him.
Lexington Observer.

An affray occurred on Friday, near the Merrimack river, in this county, between a party of Germans, in which an old man, named John Fritter, was shot, the ball entering his breast. It is presumed that the wound will prove fatal. Two men, by the name of Root were yesterday lodged in jail, charged with committing the act.—*St. Louis Reveille, April* 21.

Killed by Lightning.—A negro woman, belonging to a Mr. Williams, living in Perry county, Alabama, was killed by lightning in her master's yard, on Saturday night, the 5th inst.

Two young men, Bird Fenn, a son of Gabriel Fenn, Esq., of Westville, Mississippi, and a son of Mrs. Alford, were killed by lightning last week in that place.—*N. O. Pic., April* 15.

Raising Early Cucumbers.—H. G Dickerson, of Lyons, N. Y., one of the most successful cultivators of garden vegetables, adopts the following mode of raising early cucumbers.—He makes his hot-bed at the usual time, and when the soil is placed upon the stack of manure, pieces of turf are placed just below the surface, on which the seed is planted. If the grass of this turf is alive, it is to be put upside downwards. On the arrival of warm weather, and when the soil in the open air becomes fit for cultivation, these pieces of turf are removed entire, with the young plants upon them, and placed in highly manured ground, where they are finally to grow. In this way, the roots are taken up without the least mutilation, consequently no check is given to their growth.—Afterwards, whenever there is any probability of a night frost, each hill is covered with a bell glass. These glasses have a small opening at the top, which prevents the sun scorching the plants in case they are not removed in time; they are obtained at the glass-works in the neighborhood, for four cents a piece; but where they cannot be had, boxes with panes inserted, will answer nearly as well.

By this means, cucumbers fit for the table, were raised the past season, by the first of sixth month (June.)—*Albany Cultivator.*

Freedom of Thought, Freedom of Utterance.

The following is part of an article which appeared in the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph of last week.

"THE BIBLE QUESTION.—We noticed a short time since, the rapid strides which infidelity was making in those countries where the extraordinary doctrine of 'private interpretation,' had been introduced by the Reformers. Our remarks, like all disagreeable truths, were most ungraciously received. We refer to the subject again, as the signs of the times, throughout the world, give the clearest indications of the rapidity with which the Protestant mind is sinking into the chaos of infidelity. There are many persons who will, without doubt, adhere to their own views of revelation; confessions of faith will be venerated and crowds will associate with sects, but the national mind cannot be restrained by those fractional associations, and the principle once acknowledged by a people and recommended by public opinion, will be carried out in all its parts to its most remote conclusions. Now what protection has divine truth against error, when every man is allowed to think of it as he pleases and teach whatever he imagines may be its signification?"

One of our cotemporaries commented very properly upon the foregoing, a day or two after it appeared. When we first saw it in the Telegraph, we intended to notice it, but have not hitherto found time.

The doctrine of *Protestantism* is, that every man may read the Bible or any other book for himself, form his own opinions, and utter them with entire freedom.

The doctrine of nearly all of the *Protestant churches* is, that every person may read the Bible for himself, form his opinions, and utter them freely, with this single exception—church-censure, or excommunication if in certain matters he should not think or express himself in accordance with the interpretation of the church to which he belongs.

The doctrine of the American Constitution is, that every person may read what books he pleases, think as he pleases, and speak as he pleases, being liable only for those abuses of utterance, which are technically designated as libel or slander.

The doctrine of the American Constitution we cherish, as the Life of Liberty, and the grand Element of all true Progress.

The doctrine of the Catholic Church is, that no man has a right to read the Bible as it is, for himself, to form his own opinions of it, and to utter them as he pleases. "What protection," asks the Telegraph, "has divine truth against error, when every man is allowed to think of it as he pleases, and teach whatever he imagines may be its signification?"

When any Association, secular or ecclesiastical, denies the *right* of men to read, think and speak for themselves, concerning Divine Truth, you may lay it down as a fixed principle, that had that association the *power*, it would make such denial effectual by *force*. What should restrain it? If it may assume to be the sole interpreter of the mind of the Highest, why may it not wield His thunderbolts. If an individual has no *right* to think and teach as he pleases, what *wrong* is done, in preventing him from thus thinking and teaching, by brute force or legislation?

The Catholic Church, where it had the *power* and no immediate and formidable danger was to be apprehended from its use, did undertake to unite the sword of the spirit and the sword of the Temporal Authority. It did attempt to make its denial of individual freedom of thought and utterance, effectual, *by force*.

The early Puritans in New England pursued a similar policy.

The spiritual authorities of Denmark, pursue the same course towards the Baptists in that kingdom, at this very day.

The Presbyterian, and Methodist, and Episcopal churches, and other Protestant organizations, would repel with indignation the charge, that, had any of them exclusive and permanent power, and could it use that power without peril to its existence, it would *enforce* by the arm of civil authority, the acquiescence of the *individval* in its dogmas; in other words, effectuate by force its quasi denial of the right of free thought and utteranee. And yet, the charge, we believe, would be true. Human nature is essentially the same in all *organizations*. The same principles will produce in similar circumstances the same results. The Presbyterian organization has its catechism, its confession of faith. It acknowledges the right of the individual within its pale, to read the Bible for himself, but, if in certain matters, *which it deems essential*, he form or utter opinions, in conflict with the opinions of the Church, he is censured or cast out, and becomes as a heathen man and publican. Now, give this organization the power the Catholic Church had before Luther. Let it be associated with the State. Make it manifest that the civil power might be safely used to enforce an *act of uniformity*—and that act would be passed by Presbyterian influence.

The same would be true of almost any other Protestant sect. Religion and Civil Liberty owe their safety, not to the peculiar creed, principles or policy, of any or all of the Protestant Churches, or to the orthodox teachings of the Church of Rome, but to the infinite multiplication of Christian sects, produced by the exercise of the right of free thought and free utterance, which the Catholic Church openly denies and denounces, and the Protestant Churches admit only with great exceptions. It is time men should speak boldly upon this subject.

Christianity is the most perfect system of Freedom ever given to man. God, who alone rules the universe of mind and matter, is its author, and He gave it to man *as an individual*, and intended by it to secure the spiritual and bodily freedom of every member of the human family. Between Him and us is but one Mediator—not a Priest or an order of Priests—not a church, or an order of churches—but a divine Mediator, the Incarnate God, Christ Jesus. To us He speaks, through Nature and Revelation. Earth with its varied beauties and wonders, the Heavens with their mysterious grandeurs, testify to all, His Being, His Power and Wisdom. Nature is a free book, an open volume; all have eyes to see its pages, minds to study them, hearts to appreciate their truths. No associations or organizations are required to compel uniformity of knowledge here. All are constituted with the same senses by the hand that fashioned the Universe, and so constituted, that the facts of Nature, when understood by all, are regarded with the same eyes. We have conflicting theories, about the Unknown; but no conflicting *sciences*. What is true in Mathematics, Astronomy, and Chemistry, to one, is true to all.

Men have been trusted to find out Nature for themselves. The result is, perfect uniformity of faith or knowledge, in all matters of fact. Why should Revelation be more mysterious? It concerns not the physical, but the spiritual, not the temporal, but the eternal, interests of man. Ought we not expect, *a priori*, that the Author of it would therefore utter his mind and his will, with peculiar clearness, with unexampled simplicity, so that no one should mistake, where a blunder might be ruin—so that a wayfaring man, though a fool, should not err? He made the eye, the ear, the soul—and does He need an interpreter? May not the Truth spoken by Himself, be comprehended by the individual man, without the aid of Holy Mother Church? "What protection has Divine Truth against Error, when every man is allowed to think as he pleases?" The question is blasphemy. You might as well ask what protection has Natural Truth against Error, when every man is allowed to think for himself. What protection have the great truths of gravitation, of chemical affinity, of galvanism and electricity, against error, if you allow all men to think in physics and chemistry as they please? The answer is easy. *Truth is its own protector.* It is Error alone which requires human cunning, contrivance or force for its protection. Divine Truth is its own protector. Give the Bible, as it is, to man; away with your councils and conventions—your cathechisms and your creeds—your glosses and your comments, except used merely as aids, not controllers of belief. *Let God speak to man directly*—and man will understand. Divine Truth made manifest, cannot be gainsayed. With the evidences of itself, which God has furnished, it can no more be doubted, than the existence of the sun can be denied. Marvellous assumption!—Blasphemous arrogance!—that the Truth spoken by God, should require for its salvation the potent protection of a set of fallible, corrupt men, styling themselves, a council, a conference, or *the* church!

The assumption of the Catholic Telegraph is, that the exercise of the right of private judgment neccessarily leads to a chaos of contradictory opinions in religion, and finally to infidelity. Why does not this principle produce such results in Natural Science? There we find it produces uniformity and stability of belief. This corroborates the great truth, already developed by other proofs, that men are constituted essentially alike, as it regards the perception of facts and truths, and the judgment of evidence.

Now, the assumption that the exercise of private judgment in religion, necessarily leads to universal contradiction, implies either that men are constituted essentially unlike, as it regards the perception of truths, and judgment of evidence; or that Religion is itself a bundle of contradictions.

Again: the assumption that this principle in its operation tends to *infidelity*, implies necessarily that the so called Divine Truth has no adequate evidence to command belief. Natural Truth is accompanied by evidence, which leaves a man no power to disbelieve. Divine Truth is so poorly sustained by evidence, that a free, unbiassed examination of its claims, exposes their hollowness, and results in infidelity! Hence, the necessity of the interposition of the church, aye, and of the civil and ecclesiastiastical powers conjoined, to protect "Divine Truth!"

The Great Southern and Western Anti-Slavery Convention.

Keep it before the people, that we must have a great meeting of noble spirits on the 11th of June next.

Signers to the call are coming in still, and it will hardly be possible to publish all the names. We are already assured of the attendance of several of the most eloquent speakers in the United States.

To our anti-slavery friends we say, you shall be fed and housed as freely as you take care of us when we visit you at conventions in the country. We shall keep open doors on that occasion, and if we cannot give you, all beds enough, you shall have dry floors. Some of the friends here are expecting two thousand from abroad, and will accommodate them all, and more too, if they come. The committee are making arrangements, and will soon speak officially on the subject.

Our opponents who have already buried us, as they think, shall see a resurrection that shall astonish them. Come up then, and let our opponents have their eyes opened to see an *exceeding great army.* Our friends say that here they must determine upon the convention at Washington next winter. We are told we shall not go there; and a slaveholder from Virginia has been imported to Washington, who will do battle against us, but says a correspondent "we will go, and our name is legion, and we must in June settle the preliminaries preparatory to the new thing, *an Anti-Slavery Convention in Washington.*"

Come up then; leave your wheat, and corn, and potatoes, and grass, &c., &c. The sun will shine, and the rain and dew will fall, and crops will grow, while you are deliberating and working for the salvation of our common country.

Murder!—Two wood-choppers quarreled on the 17th, at Brooklyn, opposite Alton, Ill. After the difficulty was over, one of them loaded a rifle, and deliberately shot the other, so that he died a day or two afterwards.

Fire in Springfield.

A heavy storm of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, came on about noon on Wednesday, during which the lightning struck the stable of Mr. Werden of the National, prostrated five horses, and set the building on fire. All Mr. Werden's stabling and sheds were destroyed, with a considerable quantity of hay and grain. The five horses, belonging to Neil, Moore & Co., were burned up.

The large stable of the Stage Company was on fire, but by the extraordinary exertions of the firemen and others, it was saved, and the fire thus prevented from extending to the neighboring buildings on the north.—*Republic.*

Courage.

"Nor appeared less than arch-angel ruined." Man is in ruins, but after all, how often does he display the divinity of his origin.

"A correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives a very interesting account of the rescue of Miss Cornelia Platt from the Swallow, by her own coolness, and the heroic courage of Mr. James A. Hicks, under whose care she had been placed.

They were in the cabin when the boat struck, and Mr. Hicks had just secured a settee, and told the lady to cling firmly to it, when they were swept into the river by a rush of water.

They floated first towards Hudson, but had gone but a little way, when a little girl, four or five years old, floated against them. Mr. H. seized hold of her, and drew her upon the settee. Her added weight overturned the settee, and in the struggle the little girl, who had not uttered a word, but had displayed great coolness, was lost and drowned.

The two then changed their course for Athens. They had the utmost difficulty to keep the settee from overturning, and were repeatedly grasped by persons struggling in the water around them, and whom they were forced to beat off. With one man, who attempted to take the settee from them, Mr. Hicks had a severe struggle.

When they had been in the water half an hour, a boat approached, and after sinking twice, they were taken on board. When sinking the first time, Mr. Hicks debated whether he should let go, or cling to the settee. Fearing if he let go, he could not find it again, both sank together, and on coming up, the lady, though insensible, still clung to the settee. By great exertions, he kept her head above water a moment, and called to them in the boat *to save her and let him go.*

They were both rescued and recovered. Miss Platt, during the whole fearful struggle, maintained the most perfect self-possession; and Mr. Hicks certainly behaved with the most devoted and unselfish courage. Such incidents, creditable in the highest degree to human nature, should not pass unnoticed."—*N. Y. Courier.*

Official Dignity.—Mr. Cist tells a capital story about a constable in Pennsylvania:

"He had served a legal precept of some sort on a particular friend of his, greatly his superior in strength, who being particularly drunk at the time, rebelled against the law and its myrmidon, seizing the officer and shaking him as though he meant to shake him to pieces. The parties meeting a few days after, Jim, the offender, was profuse in his apologies. "You know Jake, says he, I would not have served you so if I had been duly sober, it was all the devilish whiskey did it." The official at last mollified and relented under Jim's expostulations. "As to the shaking" said Jake, "I don't bear any malice, I don't vally it a cent on my own account, but as an officer, recollect next time Jim, whoever *shakes me, shakes the commonwealth.*"

"You are no gentleman," said an angry disputant to his antagonist. "Are you?" quietly asked the other. "Yes, I am, sir." "Then I am *not*," was the caustic reply.

Punch, speaking of the distressed needlewomen, says—"They *sew*, but do not reap."—They *sew* what others *rip.*

An Affray.—Lovell Gamillian and W. Murrell quarreled on the 7th at Edgefield C. H., S. C.; fire arms were used, and a man named J. Whetley shot in the thigh.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the steamship Caledonia. Seven days later.

Important debate in Parliament on Oregon—the Ultimatum of Great Britain.

The Caledonia, Captain Lott, arrived at Boston at 11 o'clock on Monday night. She sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 5th inst.

The intelligence received by her is of a character more important than any that has reached us since the war of 1812.

There has been an important debate in the British Parliament on the Oregon, disclosing the view of England on that subject. It was deemed so important that the opinion of the British Ministry should be known in America that the Caledonia was detained one day in order to bring out the debate on the question, which took place in Parliament on the 4th inst.

This state of things affected the money and cotton markets on the 5th instant. Cotton became firm and consols declined.

The railway fever continues unabated in England.

The spring is extremely backward in Great Britain—which is altogether more favorable for the fruit crop.

The operation of the new tariff, especially as respects foreign free grown labor sugars, is becoming more general than was in the first instance contemplated.

The general produce markets are very firm, and a considerable amount of business is doing privately in wools, indigoes and cotton wools.

Money continued plentiful.

Nothing important from France.

Switzerland continues in her Jesuitical excitement.

There were no later arrivals at England from the United States, between the departure of the Western and Caledonia.

The Queen and Prince Albert go to Ireland in July.

The French Government intend to organise a line of Trans-Atlantic mail steamers immediately. The Minister of Marine has reported a law, precisely like that of 1841, by which four steamers are to run between Cherbourg and New-York.

It was reported in Dublin, last week, that Mr. O'Connell, unable longer to withstand the pressure from the leaders of the Young Ireland party, will attempt, in the course of the ensuing summer, to reorganize monster meetings on the same scale as those which created so much apprehension in the year 1843.

Important Debate on Oregon.

House of Lords, April 4th.—Midnight.—Lord Clarendon, in the House of Lords, introduced the subject of the Oregon Territory, in order to elicit from the Government some information as to our relations with the United States, upon this question, and the course it was intended to pursue in case Congress, acting upon the expressed opinion of the President, should proceed to take possession of the country, or to annex it to the United States.

Lord Aberdeen made a speech in reply, recapitulating facts connected with the negotiation, and closed with the following paragraphs:

It is the duty and I am sure it is the inclination of Her Majesty's Government to preserve peace; at the same time, there are limits which must not be passed; and I say that, without attaching too much weight to questions of honor, for I think, fortunately for this country, that we need not be very sensitive on these matters—it is not for us to seek the "bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth," or any where else; our power, our character, and position are such as to enable us to look with indifference on that of which other countries might be perhaps more jealous—but our honor is substantially property that we can certainly never neglect; and, most assuredly, we may owe to ourselves and to our posterity to adopt a course contrary to all our desires—to all our inclinations.

My lords, from what I have said, your lordships will perceive an earnest of the spirit of peace which shall pervade this matter, if I continue to conduct this negotiation; and I cannot bring myself to think that at this day any civilized Government would desire to see any other course pursued; and I hope, therefore, and fully believe, that we shall have the happiness of seeing this important question brought to a satisfactory and amicable conclusion.—(Loud cheers.)

Should it be otherwise, I can only say, that we possess rights which, in our opinion, are clear and unquestionable, and, by the blessing of God, and with your support, those rights we are fully prepared to maintain. The noble earl resumed his seat amidst loud and geneial applause.

In the House of Commons the subject was introduced at the same time by Lord J. Russel. Sir Robert Peel said he was glad it was introduced, since the President of the U. States had seen proper publicly to make such an avowal about it.

He (Sir Robert Peel) could confirm the language of President Tyler respecting the amiable spirit in which the negotiations had been carried on, but he could not confirm his statement as to the progress of the negotiations, and to his hopes of an amicable termination.

As the subject had been brought under discussion, he felt it to be his duty, on the part of the Government, to state, in language the most temperate, but at the same time the most decisive, that they considered that we have a right to the territory of Oregon, which is clear and unquestionable; that we desire an amicable adjustment of the differences between ourselves and the United States; but that, having exhausted effort to obtain it, if our rights are invaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain them.

A tremendous burst of cheers from all parts of the house followed this enunciation.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

Correspondence of the New York Courier.

LONDON, April 5.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 5.

On the order of the day being called, for going into Committee of Supply, Lord John Russell, being called upon, rose pursuant to notice, and stated his desire to call the attention of the house and of the government, to certain observations in the Inaugural address of the new President of the United States. Whatever might be his opinions on the general territorial question at issue, he had felt it his duty, and considered it to be the duty of every public man to abstain from publicly advancing those opinions, while their subject formed the basis of negotiations between the governments of the two countries. But this Oregon question had been in a manner, taken out of the sphere of diplomatic negotiation, by a method at once new and objectionable, and which threatened to overbear, by an appeal to popular feeling, the ordinary methods of proceeding between nations.

The speech also alluded, he said, (though he introduced this matter parenthetically,) to an increase of the territory of the Union—a very large increase; an increase whose limits and extent were by no means defined; for Texas was annexed without any specified boundaries, and the territory thus acquired might be found to extend even to the Pacific. Mr. Webster had expressed an opinion that the duty as well as the policy of the Union was against an increase of territory, and that her proper aim was the improvement and development of her vast existing resources. But this policy had been openly departed from, and the accession of territory almost declared to form part of the policy of the United States.

His Lordship then retured to the avowed subject of his remarks, and read a passage from Mr. Polk's address, in which that gentleman asserts that "our title to the Oregon is clear and indisputable," and recommends the American people to carry out that right by "possessing it with their wives and children,"&c.

He felt himself compelled to call attention to the state of the question, and to inquire how far Mr. Polk was justified, *under existing circumstances*, and while negotiations were in progress, in asserting the right of the United States to be "clear and indisputable," and in declaring his intentions respecting the assertion of that right without reference to treaties.

He then enumerated the usual methods of acquiring a claim to territory: first, by ancient discovery; second, by treaty; third, by recent discovery and actual occupation; and inquired by which of these methods the United States had acquired a title to the territory now in dispute.

His Lordship then proceeded to review and compare the English and American claims, which he did in a very fair tone and spirit, though, of course with an undisguished persuasion of the justice of the English claim and the comparative groundlessness of the American, and summed up thus: On the first ground of Right—*Ancient Discovery*—the English title was the best of the two: on the second basis of the title, *Treaty*, the United States had no ground to rest upon, except for the right of joint occupancy: and thirdly, as to *Modern Discovery and Settlement*, the English title, acquired by the discovery of Vancouver, and perfected by the extensive settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company, was far superior to any similar title which the United States could allege.

He then referred to the negotiations between Messrs. Rush and Huskisson, and to the fact that they never were brought to any satisfactory result. The two countries had never gone farther than to agree upon joint occupancy without any rights of exclusive sovereignty.

But now a new circumstance had occurred; a new and most important event had been brought to bear upon the question. President Polk had made a peremptory claim to the *whole territory*, and in an unusual and an unwarrantable manner called upon the American people to establish their claim, by occupying it with their families. After this event it was impossible that the British Government should fail to ask a speedy solution of the whole question; impossible that this unsettled state of things should be allowed to continue. The carrying out of Mr. Polk's suggestions must produce hostile collision between English and Americans in the territory itself; and the consequences of such collision needed no prophetic comment.

He was not prepared to say how much the English Government should concede for the sake of peace. He was not prepared to say that they ought to yield anything. (He was here interrupted by vehement cheering.) He thinks no proposal more favorable than the one made by Mr. Canning can possibly be made. Some persons think it does not much matter which way a question is decided, affecting only a certain extent of barren territory—but it *does* matter. It was not to be thought of that a territory to which England conscientiously asserted a claim, should be yielded to what he must term a mere *blustering assertion* of right—(Loud cheers)—not to be permitted that the tone and character of English diplomacy should be lowered by unworthy concessions.

He repeated that he should have abstained from allusion to this question had it been allowed to remain one of diplomacy; but after the removal of it from that sphere in the manner described, he felt it to be his duty to bring it under consideration. He (Lord John Russell) could do in the matter, as an unofficial person, what ministers could not, unless they departed from the course prescribed by custom and courtesy, while the subject was still under negotiation. *He* could state exactly what the rights of England are, and upon what those rights are based. But having done so, he should leave matters in the hands of Her Majesty's advisers, with the most entire confidence that they would protect fully the honor and interests of the country.

Lord J. Russell sat down amid much cheering from all parts of the house, and Sir Robert Peel rose to reply.

Sir Robert had experienced neither surprise or regret at the speech of the noble lord. He concurred in the noble lord's views and statements. His lordship had justly defined the limits of introducing matters of negotiation into a popular assembly.—While negotiations were pending, it was certainly a duty to abstain from such a course. Popular feeling was so easily excited, and the matter of negotiation so easily pre-judged, that in all such cases the negotiators should be allowed to discharge their duties without interference. The position of the noble lord was widely different from his own. As an unofficial person, lord John Russell was not responsible for the consequences of his speech, but Ministers of the Crown must be guarded in their speeches on such a subject. He agreed with his lordship as to the virtual removal of this subject by Mr. President Polk, from the sphere of negotiation, and its reference to other authorities. He could not discuss the merits of the question, but he could state the condition of the negotiations.

Sir Robert accordingly gave a summary of the past negotiations in reference to the Oregon, and expressed the hope that they might be brought to a speedy and amicable termination. He referred to Mr. Tyler's message of Dec. 3, 1844, in which a similar hope was expressed, and to his refusal, on the 19th of Feb. in the present year, to lay the correspondence on the subject before Congress, lest it should interfere with pending negotiations—in which "considerable progress" had been already made. All this was in the most friendly tone and spirit. Sir Robert gladly recognized this friendly spirit; but could not admit the fact of "*progress.*" He was sorry to say, very little progress had been made. He then proceeded to contrast Mr. Tyler's tone, with that adopted, only a fortnight afterward, by his successor,—since which he had received no communication from Mr. Packenham. Probably the negotiations previously in progress, were continued tonethe new administration. He expected daily to receive information on that point, and did not despair of a favorable issue; but in case of a contrary result, he would not object to lay the whole correspondence before the House.

He must express his surprise that the President should have referred as he did to this matter; he regretted the tone of that reference, and especially deprecated the further reference to other contingencies. He must say, most temperately, but most decidedly, in Mr. Polk's own language, that the British nation have "clear and indisputable right" to the territory which they claim; and farther, he added, "I sincerely trust, I trust and desire, that the question may be amicably arranged—but, having exhausted that attempt, having failed to bring the negotiation to a favorable conclusion, if, after such failure, our rights are invaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain and defend them."—(This sentence was received with most tremendous and prolonged cheering from all parts of the house.) Sir Robert merely added, that discussion upon the subject had a bad tendency, and he hoped the matter would now be allowed to drop, and be left for the present in the hands of the Government.

Lord John Russell rose to admit the justice of a trifling correction, in a matter of fact, which Sir Robert had made in the course of his speech; and added that he quite agreed with Sir Robert in the propriety of abstaining from further discussion of the subject under consideration. He (Lord J. R.) had purposely forborne to make any motion upon the subject, his intention being merely to direct attention to it; and he was perfectly sure that a proper and honorable course would be pursued in regard to it, by Her Majesty's advisers. His lordship then sat down amid renewed cheering, and the discussion of the subject was not resumed.

I have not pretended to give you an accurate report of these two speeches, but merely a synopsis of each, having a strict regard to the purport of the remarks, rather than to the precise language used. A verbatim report would, of course occupy five times the space I have devoted to this.

The thing speaks for itself, and comment from me is unnecessary. I will only observe that the speeches of this evening strengthen the conviction, which I have long entertained, that the British Government are as firmly and conscientiously persuaded of the justice of their claims as are our own Government of the entire justice of our counter claim. Both of this evening's speeches were characterized by the expression of the most friendly feelings towards the United States; and although Mr. Polk was severely censured, especially by Lord John, not one word of unkindness was uttered toward our country or our government. This firm conviction of right on either side is perhaps the greatest barrier to the progress of negotiation, for each party regards every step towards the views of the other as an absolute and meritorious concession, which should receive an equivalent; while the recipient of this imagined "*concession*," esteems it as only fractional grant of an absolute and extended right.

The tendency of this debate has certainly not been to encourage the hope that the adjustment of the question, however sincerely desired, is very near at hand. Indeed it seems to establish the certainty that the question will never be amicably settled except by arbitration. I earnestly hope that expedient will at once be resorted to; for the alternative of an appeal to arms is revolting to the spirit of the age, and adverse to every sentiment of humanity and religion. A war would be ruinous to the commerce and the arts of both countries; and would at last, in all probability, leave the question where it found it, and render a reference to a neutral power necessary for a final decision.

I have no time to add more.

Yours, very truly,
ANGLO-KNICKERBOCKER.

What is a Church?

What constitutes a Church?—
Not a Roman basilic or Gothic pile,
With fretted roof, tall spire, and long-drawn aisle:
These only mock thy search:
Fantastic sepulchres, when all is said,—
Seek not the living Church among the dead.

What is a Church indeed?
Not triple hierarchy, or throned priest,
The stolen trappings of the Romish beast,
Altar, or well-sung creed,
Rites magical to save, to sanctify,
Nor ought that lulls the ear, or lures the eye.

A band of faithful men
Met for God's worship in an upper room,
Or canopied by midnight's starry dome,
On hill-side, or lone glen,
To hear the counsels of his holy word,
Pledged to each other and their common Lord.

These, few as they may be,
Compose a Church, such as, in pristine age,
Defied the tyrant's zeal, the bigot's rage,—
For where but two or three,
Whatever place, in faith's communion meet,
There, with Christ's presence is a Church complete.

Washington Irving.

The Washington National Intelligencer relates the following interesting anecdote of our distinguished countryman:—

Mr. Irving is beloved wherever he is known for his amenity of manners and kindness of heart, and his reputation might be almost termed universal. He is not only popular and admired in the gorgeous halls or palaces, but his writings have reached the hearts of the common soldier in his barracks and the poor man in his cabin. We have heard an anecdote which illustrates the truth of the latter part of this remark. Upon his last visit to the south of Spain, Mr. Irving took *Gibraltar* in his way. It is one of the regulations of that military post that no one shall be admitted within the gates after a particular hour in the evening. The vessel in which Mr. Irving was a passenger had dropped anchor in the harbor after this hour, but, being wholly unacquainted with the above mentioned rule, aud anxious to leave the narrow limits in which he had been so long pent up, and tread once more upon the glad earth, he landed and asked for admittance of the soldier upon duty. The sentinel politely but decidedly refused: whereupon Mr. Irving handed him his card, with the request that it might be left with the proper authorities, so that in the morning no delay might occur in admitting him. The soldier looked upon the card, and then raising his hat, "Sir," said he, "*are you Washington Irving of America;* are you the author of the 'Sketch Book, and the 'Tales of the Alhambra?'" Mr. Irving replied, with some surprise, "I am." "Then," said the sentinel, "you may enter, I know that I shall be pardoned for admitting *you.*"

Loss by the Great Fire.—A committee appointed by the Pittsburgh Councils, after a full examination of the burnt district, having minutely visited every part of it, have arrived at the following result:

982 buildings burnt, value - -	$1,566,500
Value of personal property burnt -	1,913,450
	$3,479,950

This does not include money or personal property of young men, or persons not keeping house. In calculating the value of real estate, the committee have estimated the cost of the improvements as they were before the fire, and not what it will require to repair or rebuild them, which must exceed the above estimate at least twenty-five per cent.

Wednesday, April 30, 1845.

The Change, and the Reason--Read this and you will be satisfied.

I have reposed much confidence in my subscribers, and tried occasionally to initiate them into the mysteries of publishing. A paragraph in a late number of the Liberty Herald, of a very unkind character, from the pen of its new publisher, which would not have been written by an old anti-slavery man, induces me to believe, that a few moments converse with my readers respecting the change in the terms of the paper, may not be without benefit. I cannot do better than introduce the subject, by the following note from a friend whose practical mind understands something of the difficulties of a publisher.

"Doct. Bailey,—I am very glad to see that you have put your paper up to a remunerating price. It has always been a matter of regret to me, that you reduced it to one dollar. As an old subscriber I am willing to pay the additional sum charged, because I know it is the only way that a good anti-slavery paper can be sustained, and I hope every subscriber will renew his own and procure another subscriber.
SAMUEL LEWIS."

I have been the editor of the Philanthropist nearly ten years. For nearly three years I have been its publisher, and the sole responsibility of the concern, pecuniary and editorial, has devolved on me. Like all papers which have had to contend with a strong public sentiment, it has demanded the most unremitting attention and economy to sustain it. Before I became its proprietor, it was a heavy burthen on the committee who published. Since then, I have asked and received no donations, and have conducted it without any other aid from anti-slavery men than such as they give to their baker or tailor:—they have got the worth of what they paid for.

A little better than a year ago, actuated by a desire to extend the circulation of the paper, so as to disseminate more widely anti-slavery sentiment, and by a disposition to interfere as little as possible with local Liberty papers, I commenced the plan of reducing my terms, until, finally, with many misgivings, I lowered the price to $1 per annum. It was a hazardous experiment, but a large amount of arrears being due, I thought I might venture for one year.

No money, it was evident, could be made on such a plan—much would probably be lost.—6000 subscribers at one dollar would yield only as much as 3000 at two dollars, while the expenses of press-work and paper would be precisely doubled! The plan, besides, rendered it impossible to employ agents to procure subscribers, at a commission—for $1 per annum was the lowest possible point.

Now, observe how it operated:

1. Much interest was at first manifested, and after many appeals, the friends of the paper carried the list up to 6000. *There it stuck.*—That was not enough to make it pay.

2. I had calculated largely on the arrears; and from week to week, explicitly stated to subscribers, that until they paid up their arrears, and paid one dollar a year in advance, they would be charged at the old rate of $2. This was fair; and it was absolutely *necessary*, for *credit* on the *one dollar plan*, was out of the question. That plan would not allow the loss of a farthing. But, many lingered in the payment of their arrears—and many others, when they came to settle contrived in various ways, to persuade me to charge them only at the rate of one dollar. Some would throw up the paper, if I declined!

3. I was driven to the necessity at least, of a rigid adoption of the *cash* system, requiring payment *in every case in advance.* A time was fixed for the plan to go into operation. Notices were given privately and publicly from week to week, for the space of nearly three months before that time, to subscribers in arrears, and to subscribers whose subscriptions might expire at that time, that on the day fixed, unless payment were made, and their subscriptions were renewed, they would be cut off. No proper means was left untried, to bring the thing to their attention. Every one must see, that, if I had permitted subscriptions to go on, for *one dollar*, without exacting payment in *advance*, I should have broken down before the end of the year. For, some subscribers die; some become bankrupt; some forget; some neglect; so that you must always employ a *collector* where you *credit*. How could I have employed a collector at 12½ per cent., or twenty-five cents a subscriber, when my terms required but *one dollar* a year! This would have left me seventy-five cents to a subscriber, to sustain a large, handsomely printed, double medium sheet, carefully edited, and one of the best commercial papers in the West! To say nothing of the many non-paying subscribers, who would have hung like a dead weight on the concern!

Well, the time came—and how many think you, was I obliged to strike off? *Just fifteen hundred*, the majority of them, no doubt, wondering why it was necessary to stop their papers, when I might have known they would pay!

Enough said. The experiment has cost me more than I would like to say, was about crushing me with an overwhelming debt, and I came to the conclusion that my *cheap* Philanthropy had proved rather a dear experiment.

My resolution was immediately taken. I had no capital—never had any. The paper rested on me, and me alone. I could ask no one to *give* a copper to its support: it was not fit that it should be an object of charity. But one course remained—and that was, *to raise the price*. I have done so, but in raising the price to the ordinary standard, I have also enlarged the paper to mammoth size, so that it will still be cheaper than the country papers generally.

If my subscribers will continue their patronage, and interest themselves to increase my list, (as some no doubt will fall off,) so that I can extricate myself fairly from the difficulties with which I have become entangled, I shall not regret my experiment. It will have accomplished at least one important good—that of a wider circulation of anti-slavery sentiment in the West, than could have been otherwise effected.

I have thus frankly laid the whole case before my readers. If they deem it of importance to sustain a paper which is the pioneer of Free Discussion in the West, and which three successive mobs have not yet been powerful enough to prostrate, though they succeeded in destroying its presses, they will of course not only continue their own patronage, but strive to enlarge its list. If they think the work can now be better accomplished by other instrumentalities, they will act accordingly. For my own part, I shall stick by the Philanthropist till all my means are exhausted, and then, if it die, I shall permit no one to bury it but myself.

Youth's Visiter--An Offer.

☞To encourage the patrons of the Youth's Visiter, the publisher has concluded to send to every boy or girl, forwarding the names of four new subscribers, with the money, *one copy gratis, for one year*. Here 's a chance, now, for the young folk. Almost every one, by a little effort, can procure four subscribers.

☞This privilege is only granted for a limited time. Remember that.

The Press and Pulpit.—F. Kennet, an editor in St. Louis, recently inflicted personal chastisement on Mr. Linn, the pastor of the Centenary Church in that city. It was a mean act.

The Convention Carried!

We rejoice in being able to state that the Assembly of our State has, after full and protracted discussion, *passed the bill allowing the People to decide whether there shall or shall not be a Constitutional Reform Convention.*—*N. York Tribune.*

[illegible] authoress of the "Children of the Abbey," [illegible] Maria Roche, aged eighty-one,

Freedom of Thought--Freedom of Utterance.

In what we said yesterday respecting the Catholic and Protestant churches, we did not design to disparage them or to place them on the same level, as it regards freedom of opinion, or benefit to mankind. Nor did we intend to reflect upon the Presbyterian church, by selecting it as an example of what might be expected were it associated with the State, and could it exercise the civil power to enforce uniformity, without detriment to itself. Our great object was, to show that so far from its being desirable to have one church, one, universal ecclesiastical organization, civil and religious liberties were most effectually protected by the multiplication of churches or sects.

We would now remark, that the chaos of opinions which the Catholic Telegraph ascribes to the recognition and exercise of the right of private judgment, is to be attributed *primarily* to another cause—we mean, the desire of aggrandizement in a church—an ambition to enlarge its borders, and to become *the* church of the world. The first thing to be done, by an association of individual churches, where this policy is pursued, is to form a creed, which shall secure uniformity. The New Testament contains no formal creed. It is plain, and practical; its doctrines are not abstruse or metaphysical; they are not associated with any peculiar psychological system. Hence, if men could study the scriptures, without prepossession or prejudice, there would be little or no difference of opinion concerning their great truths. But, let any man attempt to do, what God has not done—make out a classification or metaphysical system of these truths: he will be sorely puzzled to do it to his own satisfaction, and should he succeed, he will hardly satisfy any body else. His new creed will be a starting point for controversy. So it is with creeds on a larger scale. Certain individuals form a religious organization. They wish to extend it every where—if possible to make it the universal church. Hence all the local churches must be united in one grand church, which must have one doctrine, one discipline. But, this they cannot have without a creed to produce uniformity; and if they would secure uniformity by a creed, they must do as the Catholic church does, deny the right of private judgment. If they recognise this right, no matter what may be the practical exceptions they make, their creed, so far from securing harmony, will result in discord—for it is not in the power of man, to draw up a *system* of any class of assumed truths, ranging them according to their imagined importance, which shall command universal, or even general acquiescence. To this cause are we to look primarily for the chaos of contradictions throughout Christendom.

But, these contradictions, after all, are not so serious as the Catholic Telegraph would represent. In essential points, it may be truly stated, as it often has been, that the christian world is united. On these points, there may be a difference of formularies, but in reality, there is agreement. And, the contradictions in faith, are on the whole so insignificant, that freedom of opinion is too precious a right to sacrifice for the sake of harmonizing *them*. If perfect harmony is to be secured only by the vassalage of the human mind, we would infinitely prefer harmony, with an occasional discord. Freedom is the law of all intelligent beings. If their Maker had intended to secure harmony of faith and action among them, *by force*, He would not have made them *free agents*, delegating power at the same time to a council or hierarchy, to treat them on the principles of *necessity*, hewing and hacking and trimming, so as to fit them to a Procrustean bed. So gross a contradiction is not to be ascribed to Infinite Wisdom.

This denial of the right of private judgment—or rather, of free thought and free utterance, in matters of religion, is the fruitful source of atheism and infidelity—evils ascribed by the Catholic Telegraph to the recognition of this right.

In our paper of Saturday, we showed that this doctrine of the Telegraph was dishonoring to God. If it be the strong and uniform tendency of mind, in the free investigation of the claims of Divine Truth, to arrive at the conclusion that there is no God, and that there is no evidence in favor of the revelation He is alleged to have made, then, the inevitable inference is, either that there is no God, or that He has made man constitutionally, an atheist, or that He has failed in furnishing conclusive evidences of his existence and revelation. The doctrine of the Telegraph involves either absurdity or blasphemy.

No—it is not the exercise of the right of free thought, but the denial of this right, which leads to atheism.

Freedom is the natural condition of man.—To freedom his nature is always aspiring.—Let us suppose that a nation is held in vassalage for centuries, by a small class of usurpers, denominated the nobility. The masses of the people are kept in ignorance—excluded from all share in the government—condemned to perpetual labor—oppressed by continual exactions—steeped in immeasurable degradation. After many centuries of accummulated wrongs, their rulers become weakened by internal dissensions—the masses begin to see their rights more clearly, and feel their power. Suddenly, the volcano of long-slumbering vengeance is uncapped, and floods of popular wrath desolate the land. The proud, exacting nobles are overwhelmed in ruin, and the people tramp them in triumph. They are FREE. In the struggle, in the hour of triumph, and for a period subsequent, they are merciless, furious, anarchical, insubordinate to all law. Now, what is your philosophy? Is it *Freedom* that has made them mad, or the *Oppression* which had imbruted them for centuries? Is this anarchy, the legitimate fruit of Liberty, or the necessary consequence of the re-action against the Oppression which had so long cursed the people with heavy exactions, and supplanted those natural laws of freedom, under which they were born, and under which, if they had been permitted to grow up, they would have developed themselves peacefully and grandly?

Take another case. The Ecclesiastical Power has associated itself with the State, and asserts absolute supremacy over conscience.—*Uniformity*, Implicit Obedience, is its command; the *Sword* is its enforcer and executioner. The world of mind is thus held in thraldom for hundreds of years. It is taught to believe the Priest, the oracle of God—to regard the Church as the voice and the embodiment of God. No matter how absurd or injurious may seem an act, or practice, or doctrine, the command is, *faith without investigation*. The relations which God has established between *belief* and *evidence*, are set aside, and man is required to believe, upon authority.

Thus the world of mind slumbers in chains of darkness and silence. By and by, a loud voice startles the stagnant abyss.: *Authority* is openly set at defiance; the freedom of thought is asserted. A light shines upon the world of mind;—it moves, heaves, breaks its chains, and arises. What now? Multitudes know no religion save the Church—but the Church is now an object of "implacable disgust." God himself is held responsible for the usurpations and absurdities of the Hierarchy, and his being is denied. Mind grows rampant in its freedom.—Its liberty becomes licentiousness, and in the moment of its wild triumph, it exclaims, There is no God. Now, what is your philosophy?—Is this Atheism the legitimate product of Mental *Freedom?* or the necessary consequence of ages of Mental *Thraldom?* What could you expect? The Church assumed to represent God; to be the sole repository of his will, the sole teacher of his religion. The masses know [illegible] required to believe, without examination, upon simple authority. In the hour of their awakening, multitudes feel their rights, they know that the Church has been a usurper, a tyrant of the worst kind, because a spiritual tyrant: depraved, ignorant, and blinded by passion, the Church and Religion in their eyes are one—God and the Priest are one—so that their contempt and hatred against the tyrannical, corrupt Church, are also directed against Him, who, they imagine, has authorized its oppressions—and the glory of the incorruptible God is disregarded for the worship of *Reason*, now looked upon as the sole Regenerator and Deity in the world of Mind!

The reaction of Mind against spiritual or physical bondage, is always excessive, always fearful—running into Atheism in the one case, and Anarchy in the other. But, any man of common sense must see, that in either case, the evil is the natural result, not of Freedom of mind or of body, but of the spiritual or civil tyranny, which has so long been adding wrong to wrong, and heaping up wrath against the day of wrath.

Oregon and its Claimants.

It now seems probable that had the Senate last winter passed the bill for the occupation of Oregon, which was adopted by the House, we should have had a war with England, upon our hands. The debate in the British Parliament, of which we gave some notice yesterday, is the ground for this opinion. The declaration by Mr. Polk in his Inaugural, which gave so much offence to the pride of the English government, was as follows:

"Nor will it [illegible] degree my duty to assert and maintain by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky mountains. *Our title to the country of the Oregon is "clear and unquestionable;"* and already are our people preparing to perfect that title, by occupying it with their wives and children."

The London Times, which is supposed to utter the feelings of the government on this subject, and also of the great body of the English people, commenting upon this declaration, says:

"Our position in the matter is a defensive, though not altogether a passive, one. England desires an amicable adjustment; but if that be rendered impossible, the untractable policy of her opponent, the aggressive conduct of the American government, and the unparalleled language of the President, *suffice to prepare us for the other alternative.* The rights of British subjects in the country of the Oregon must of course be defended; and, indeed, the British positions there are sufficiently strong to defend themselves from any sudden attack likely to be made upon them; but if any such attack be made by American citizens, the American government must, of course, be held responsible for it, and the people of the United States must take the consequences."

Lord Aberdeen, in the House of Lords, after deprecating war and hasty action, and expressing the hope that the difficulty might be amicably settled, said:

"Should it be otherwise, he observed, 'I can only say that we possess rights which, in our opinion, *are clear* and *unquestionable*—and, by the blessing of God, and your support, *those rights we are fully prepared to maintain.*' Received with loud cheers."

Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, was no less decided, and plain-spoken:

"*As the subject has been brought under discussion—I think not improperly—by the noble lord, I feel it to be my imperative duty, on the part of the British Government to state, in language the most temperate, but at the same time most decided, that we consider we have rights respecting this territory of Oregon which are clear and irresistible.* We trust still to arrive at an amicable adjustment—we desire to effect an amicable adjustment of our claim; but, having exhausted every effort to effect that settlement, *if our rights shall be invaded, we are* RESOLVED—AND WE ARE PREPARED—TO MAINTAIN THEM." (Loud and continued cheers from both sides of the House.)

The question of Oregon, by the action of Mr. Polk has been brought before the world. He, as President of the United States, asserts that the American title to the Oregon "*is clear and unquestionable,*" and that it is his duty to "*assert and maintain it by all constitutional means.*"

Lord Aberdeen on the part of the English House of Lords, declares that the British rights, "*are clear and unquestionable,*" and that those rights, they are "*fully prepared to maintain.*"

Sir Robert Peel, on the part of the Commons, asserts that the British rights are "*clear and irresistible,*" and, if invaded, they "*are resolved,*" and they "*are prepared to maintain them.*"

The London Times, in behalf of the people of England, announces that they are "prepared for the other alternative."

On the whole, Mr. Polk finds himself in a responsible position. How war is to be prevented, unless by concession either on his part, or that of the British Government, it is impossible to understand. It is certain that the pride of that Government is wounded; and it is just as certain, that our Government is committed beyond the power of retreat, except in disgrace. We shall now see, whether our Government will act as cavalierly towards England, as Mexico. In the latter case, our opponent was weak, and the object sought, pertained to slaveholding interests. In the case of Oregon, our opponent is formidable, and the object sought, pertains to western interests. A slaveholding Administration had the control of the former case; a slaveholding Administration has the control of this. We shall watch with deep anxiety the result; and so, will "the Democracy" of the West. Let them keep their eyes open.

For our own part, we think the whole dispute about the territory is absurd. Neither country, and no civilized nation has any claim to it whatsoever. If it belong to any body, it belongs precisely to those who occupy it, and nobody else. Let settlers go on multiplying; clearing the land, making the streams navigable, cultivating the soil, exercising all the powers of independent government over the territory. With them will be the right of deciding, whether they shall stand, independent, or connect themselves with this Government. One of the most stupendous absurdities in the modern code is, that mere discovery of a new continent gives right of possession. It is a fiction, without the shadow of reason. Possession and use of a new country confers right. Nothing else does. If Mexico claimed California, without possessing or using it, without sending out a single family to cultivate it, we should regard its claim as utterly absurd—a trespass upon the rights of the world. The earth is the Lord's—and He has given it to man for a habitation.

Here is an island, inhabited by a race of men, who hunt or fish for a living. A British navigator, on a voyage of discovery, finds it out, and takes possession in the name of Victoria.—What business has she with it? Where did he get his right to appropriate this common property?

At the same time that he is perpetrating this absurdity, a Frenchman, on a voyage of discovery, lands on the same island, at a different point, and in the name of the grand monarch, annexes it to France. Some half century after, the island being settled by emigrants from all parts of the world, a dispute arises as to what power it belongs. The Englishman growls—the Frenchman sputters. It is ours, exclaims the former, by right of discovery; touch it at your peril. It is ours, replies the latter, by the same right, and we will maintain it at the cannon's mouth. When, the truth is, *it belongs to neither.* It is the property of the settlers, and they have the right to decide on the question of sovereignty. Nevertheless, these two very Christian nations, with as much land as they want, go to war, in which they sacrifice a hundred thousand men, just one hundred times more than the population of the island, and incur a debt of one hundred millions, just a hundred times greater than the value of the island, and finally adjust the matter on the principle of *quid pro quo*—and all this for the sake of maintaining National honor! If the devils ever laugh, it is when they see nations, professing civilization, making fools and butchers of themselves, in this kind of style.

Let Oregon alone. Let the country be settled by those who may choose to go there—and let these settlers, in the exercise of the democratic principle of self-government, determine what to do with themselves.

Good News for the Great Convention.

We have received a letter from North Carolina with several names appended to the call for this Convention, so that we may hope, that five Slave States, at least, will be represented.—Only think of it! a Liberty Convention in 1845, attended by persons from some ten or twelve free States, and four, five or six slave States. Every thing assures us that it will be a great Convention.

From Cincinnati, we have received a very large number of names, as might have been expected. But, it may be taken for granted, that more could be got to sign the call here, than we should find room to put in our paper. We shall therefore publish only the first column of names we have received from the city, economizing as much room as possible for the signers from a distance. The following are some of the signers since our last publication of the call.

OHIO.

Cincinnati.

Roland G Mitchell
Benjamin Urner
Henry B Miller
Geo McCullough
Thos H Heaton
C Donaldson
John H Hudson
Samuel Lewis
Henry Lewis
W Price
Saml N Peirce
R Buchanan
A G Richardson
Peter White
P R L Pierce
Wm H Brisbane
Henry Miller
Hiram S Gilmore
A Kellogg
E Harwood
A G Lewis
M Bailey
E E Johnston
S Thayer
Saml Davis
D K Leavitt
D DeForest
T Finkbine
Geo Fox, jr
S Weston
J McCall
M [illegible]
Wm Bonner
Wm Jones
Geo D Fry
Jos McFarland
Richd Gaines, jr
Thos B Randall
George Hargood
N L Merrill
J H Slade
F C Miller
Wm Leslie
J M Leslie
Edmund Craig
R Stevenson
J Athaway
J Perkins
J De Graw
J B Peal
Wm West
A Burnett

Trumbull County.

Leicester King
Augustus Fuller
John Hutchins
B F Heffman
L L Rice
C G Sutliff
M Sutliff
S D Harris
J D Taylor
Andrew Bushnell
W Coon
Thos Chew
Asa Walduf
Saml Hutchins
Orris Woodford
H Hutchins
A M Reed
S B Squire
A R Tyler
W H Reed
L S Hough
J H Reed
G Struby
T Clark
Abel Tyler
Hiram Woodard
Selden Reed
R Truesdale
John Henry
E P Torrence
Peter M Harland
M L Walker
W Geddes
Asa Smith
E King
S Henderson
J Erwin
J F Kingsley
A Silliman
E Curtiss
A Meacham
John Folsom
John Park
S L Humason
A C Ogden
J M Brown
George Horlep
J Smith

Lorain County.

William Cook
J Tiffany
Norton S Townshend
Chas Cheney
Wolsey Wells
Owen Owens
Lyman J. Burrell

INDIANA.

L Merrell, Indianapolis
Henry W DePuy "
L J White "
A J Pope "
Benj McClure "
M R Hull, Alquina
M C White, Westfield
John Wilson "
Thomas Wilson "
B S Noble, Greenwood

NORTH CAROLINA.

Randolph County.

John Hill
Micajah Hill
E E Mendenhall
Sidney S Luther
Hardy J Winslow
Nathan B Hill
Jesse Hussey
Wm Wittre

From the Baltimore Clipper, April 25.

Disgraceful Affair—Riot at the University of Virginia.

We learn from the Richmond Star of yesterday, that a disgraceful riot has occurred at the University of Virginia, growing out of some ill feeling between the students and Professor W. E. Rogers. It appears there is a *Caliathumpian band* of students attached to the institution, who make it a point to disturb the Faculty almost nightly, and that Prof. Rogers and another of the Faculty openly denounced the proceeding, which caused their houses to be mobbed.

The College windows and doors were also broken open, and on Friday night last an attempt was made to blow up the old trees around the building. This made it necessary for the Faculty to call on the police, and finally the military, and the University is now, says the Star, in the possession of 500 soldiers, (citizens.) The students have held a meeting and pledged themselves to restore order if the military be withdrawn, but the Faculty say they require something more than pledges. Hon. W. C. Rives addressed the Faculty and Students on Monday upon the subject. Most of the students have left; the Faculty, it is understood, will resign; and for the present the College appears to be broken up.

Brazil.

We notice in the National Intelligencer, an elaborate abstract of the official correspondence relating to the efforts of Mr. Wise to break up the slave-trade in Brazil, or at least the participation of American citizens in that traffic. It is of so much importance, and so clearly shows, although not designed so to do, the utter futility of all measures to suppress this abominable trade, while a market is kept open for slaves, in other words, while slavery exists, that we shall strive to make room in our paper for a portion of it.

It would seem from a statement in a late number of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, that the difficulties arising out of the case of the Porpoise, have been adjusted.

"A few days after the Porpoise was released, as but little could be proved against her, so well was her business hidden, and no law or treaty authorizing Americans to seize in a Brazilian port any vessel without the consent of the Brazilian authorities. They, being all in favor of the slave-trade, insisted on their right, and she was given up. She was first held by their courtesy, and that would have lasted till now on any other subject; but the slave-trade, that is a sore one.

"Mr. Wise will no doubt go on with his investigation, and may yet have difficulty with the Brazilians, but the Porpoise case is probably now remembered by few at Rio. At the last date, March 1, few appeared to think of it besides those immediately interested, and they feared no difficulty."

Bank Note and Exchange List.

CORRECTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY
ELLIS & VALLETTE,
Exchange Brokers, N. E. corner Main and Third st.
Who are prepared to buy, generally, the notes of the banks below named, and also to furnish Exchange at rates affixed.

OHIO.	
O. Life Ins. & T. Co.	par
Lafayette	"
Franklin	"
Commercial	"
Mechan's' & Traders'	1 ds
Massillon	1 ds
Circleville, old	
Wooster	
Xenia	
Sandusky	
Geauga	
Norwalk	
Zanesville	
Steubenville, old bk.	
Marietta	1 ds
Mt. Pleasant	1 ds
St. Clairsville	
Clinton bk Columbus	
New Lisbon	
Dayton	
Western Reserve	
Com. Bank Scioto	6 ds
Franklin bk Col'bus.	1 ds
Chillicothe	1 ds
Lancaster	6 ds
Hamilton	5 ds
Lake Erie	5 ds
Cleveland	5 ds
Miami Exporting Co.	25 ds
Urbana	40 ds
Granville	37½ ds
West Union	no sale.
Lebanon	
Miamisburgh	
New Steubenville	
New Circleville	
INDIANA.	
S. Bank & Branches	1 ds
KENTUCKY.	
All solvent Banks	1 ds

VIRGINIA.	
Eastern solvent Bks.	1 ds
Wheeling	1 ds
ILLINOIS.	
State Bank	33 ds
Shawneetown	70 ds
TENNESSEE.	
Memphis	2 ds
Other solvent Banks	2 ds
ALABAMA.	
Mobile	8 ds
Other Banks	8 ds
ARKANSAS.	
All Banks	62 ds
NORTH CAROLINA.	
All solvent Banks	2½ ds
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
All solvent Banks	2 ds
GEORGIA.	
Augusta	2½ ds
Savannah	2½ ds
Other Banks	uncertain
LOUISIANA.	
1st, 2d Muni. N. O.	10 ds
3d Municip'ty N. O.	25 ds
Banks	par
EASTERN BANKS.	
New England	1 ds
New York City	par
Do Country	1 ds
Pennsylvania	uncertain
Philadelphia City	par
Pittsburgh	¾ ds
Baltimore	par
Maryland	2 ds
EXCHANGE: *Selling rates*	
New York	1 pr
Philadelphia	1 pr

The above rates are predicated upon specie.

From the Louisville Journal.

A few weeks ago, we published a song, commencing "We stood beside the Window," which was universally admired for its exceeding beauty. The following, equally beautiful, is from the same author:

SONG.

Oh! thou art *very* beautiful!
And gentleness and grace
Are shrined in every lineament
Of thy bewitching face;
I read it on thy snowy brow,
And on thy glowing cheek,
And in the dove-like tenderness
Thine eyes are wont to speak.

Oh! thou art *very* beautiful!
Thy smile like sunlight seems;
Thy voice is like the melody
We hear in happy dreams;
And like the glory o'er a saint's,
Around thy classic head,
An atmosphere of loveliness
And purity is spread.

Oh! thou art *very* beautiful
In twilight's dreamy air—
In midnight's solemn loneliness—
Amid the gay and fair,
I think of thee, how fervently!
And worship thee afar,
As some Chaldean devotee
His bright and guiding star.

APRIL 19, 1845.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Statement of the Cincinnati Market.

APRIL 30, 1845.

REMARKS.—There is an improved demand for Groceries, but no large transactions, owing in part to some advance in prices. By our late advices from New Orleans, we notice the articles of Molasses and Sugar have advanced, and sales were limited. Operations in Provisions have been fair throughout the week, but we have noticed no large sales for shipment. The river is still low, and only second class boats are now able to pass out to the Mississippi. The upper Ohio continues so low that light draught boats are running to Pittsburgh without being able to carry heavy freights.

ASHES.—Pearls are plenty and sales at 3½c ₱ lb. Pots 3@4c.

BARKS.—Last sale of Chesnut Oak heard of at $6:50 ₱ cord. A sale of 12 cords Hemlock at $3.

BEANS—Continue in fair demand at prices ranging from $1:12½ to 1:37½ ₱ bushel, with very little distinction as regards sizes.

BEESWAX.—We notice a slight decline in this article, and consequently change our figures a little. Good yellow commands now 24@25c ₱ lb.

BROOMS.—The market is inundated with poor qualities, and for such grades there is no demand. There is some inquiry for a good article. We quote common to medium at $1:00 @ 1:50, and Shakers at 2:00@2:25 ₱ dozen.

BUTTER—The receipts are small for the season, owing to the drowth. Good roll commands 13 @14c ₱ lb from wagon by quantity, and 18 @ 20 retail in market. Fresh pound lumps sell in market at 25c.

CHEESE.—Receipts moderate; sales of about 1000 boxes, at 6½@7c ₱ lb, for good to best.

COOPERAGE.—The regular rates of City Cooperage are about as follows, lots being bought occasionally below: viz. Tight Hogsheads, $1 75 @ 2 00; slack, 75 @ 80c; Molasses Barrels 75 @ 80c; Pork and Whisky Barrels 37½@ 50c; Flour Barrels 20@25c; and Lard Kegs 15@22c.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—The former we continue to quote at 5@6½c for Tennessee and Alabama; the latter at 15@16c for large and small parcels. The demand for Yarns has been quite active.

DRUGS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS.—Sales of Calabria Liquorice at 24c; Spts Turpentine 62½c single brl. A sale of 10 brls and another of 40, at 56½c. Linseed Oil 78c, Castor Oil is dull with prospects of a further decline; sales of small lots at 60@65c; Indigo, a sale of 5 ceroons medium quality at $1.00; prime 1:12½.

EGGS.—The receipts are becoming large, and packers pay but 5c ₱ dozen. The market is well supplied, and the retail price has gone down to 6½c.

FEATHERS—Are dull of sale, and would not command more than 24c from wagons for prime. Inferior dull at 18@22c.

FISH—Dry Cod 3½ @ 4c ₱ lb; Baltimore Shad $10 @10:50 ₱ brl; Salmon 16@17:50; Mackerel No 1 at $14 50@15, No 2 at 13:25 @14:00, No 3 9:00 @10; Herrings 65 @75c ₱ box.

FLOUR.—A sale yesterday of 100 brls City Mills at $3:80 in the mill. At Canal, 90 brls at 3:73, 60 brls at 3:75, 99 at 3:75, 190 at 3.73, all inspected, and 100 brls at 3:75 clear.

FREIGHTS.—We notice an advance to all points below this port, on the Ohio and Mississippi. We quote current rates as follows:

To NEW ORLEANS—	
Whisky, "	@100c
Pork, ₱ bbl	@87½c
Flour "	@62½c
Pound Freight	30@40c
To PITTSBURGH—	
Pound Freight	10@12½
Bulk Meat, ₱ 100 lbs.	@12
To ST. LOUIS—	
Pound Freight	@20
Wet Barrels	@40

FRUITS, (dried.)—A general impression existing that most, if not all, the Peaches and Apples were killed in this vicinity by the late severe frosts, has had a tendency to advance prices very materially. The stock of either is very small, and Peaches are held firmly at $1:75 and Apples at 1:00@1:25 ₱ bushel out of store.

—— (Green.)—Sales of good Apples from River and store at $2:12½@2:25 ₱ brl. In market, a very common article sells at 80@100c ₱ bushel, and good at $1:25@1:50. Lemons are firm at 2:50 ₱ box.

GRAIN.—The price of Wheat continues steady at 75c ₱ bushel of 60 lbs, and the demand large. Sales of Corn in market at 30 @ 33c ₱ bushel, wholesale and retail. For large quantities the Distillers are offering 30c. Sales of Oats from River at 23@25c; and in market at 25@28c ₱ bushel. Rye 56@62c; Barley $1.

A sale Tuesday, from River, of 2300 bushels Oats, at 25c. Some sales to feed stores, from large dealers, at 28c. Retail sales at 31c.

GROCERIES.—The supplies of good New-Orleans Sugar is well kept up, and prices remain firm. For the qualities now in demand here, 6½@7½c., will embrace the extremes, both of brls. and hhds., and large and small quantities. The principal sales from store of best quality hhd. are at about 6½c., but single hhds. sell at 7c. We continue our quotations of New-Orleans Molasses at 33@35c. ₱ gallon. We notice more activity in Coffee. We quote fair to good Rio at 8 @ 8½c, at which rates there have been sales of considerable quantities, in lots of 5 to 20 bags. Strictly prime is held at 8½@9c, and we hear of a few small sales at the latter price.

HAY.—Baled sells in market from wagons at 40c ₱ 100 lbs; and loose $7:50@8:00 ₱ ton.

HIDES.—We quote Western flint, 8 @ 9c ₱ lb; Dry Salted 7 @ 8c, Wet salted 4½@5½c, Spanish 10 @ 11½c; Calf 6c.

HOPS.—Small sales of Western, 1844, at 18 @ 25c ₱ lb. Eastern are held at 25c.

INSURANCE.—Although the stage of water in the Ohio is much lower, we do not alter our rates:

On cargo to N Orleans by 1st class boats	½
" " 2d do	⅝ @ ¾
" from N Orleans to Cincinnati	1
" to and from Pittsburgh & Wheeling	⅜ @ ½
" to and from Louisville	¼
" " St Louis, all steamboats	¾ @1½
To New Orleans by first class boats:	
By Flat Boats on property in tight casks	1
" on other property	1½ @3½

If we add to the above, points on the Missouri river, we shall have to advance a shade on ordinary rates to and from those places, viz:

On Cargo to Booneville	1½@2½
" Lexington	2@2¼
" Independence	2½@3
On the Mississippi above St Louis:	
" Galena and Dubuque	1½@2
" Points between the upper & lower r'pds	1½@1¾

IRON.—Boiled and Puddled 3½ @ 3½; best Bloom 3½ @4c, smaller sizes in proportion; Pig we quote at $28 @30 ₱ ton.

NAILS.—The following are the regular rates of approved quality, viz: 10d 4@4½c ₱ lb, 8d 4½@4¾, 6d 4¾ @5, 5d 5@5½, 4d 5½@5¾, 3d 6½@7.

OILS.—Sales of Linseed Oil from Mills and stores at 78c ₱ gallon. Lard Oil has advanced with the rise in Lard, and we now quote 65c ₱ gallon wholesale, as the regular rate for a good article. Some quite inferior is sold at 60c.

POTATOES.—A sale from River of 107 brls Meshannocks at 62½c ₱ brl, barrels included, and 70 bushels in bulk at 25c ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS.—The transactions are to a less extent than last week. Among sales are the following, indicating prices fairly, viz: 9 hhds Bacon Sides at 6½c. ₱ lb casks extra; 200 pieces Sugar cured Hams at 8½c, canvassed; 20 hhds common Hams, uncanvassed, at 7c, casks extra; 20,000 lbs Sides at 6½c, bulk; 19 brls Rump Pork, part slop fed, at $9:50; 8,000 lbs Shoulders and Sides at 5 and 6c; and 2,600 lbs clear Sides at 6¾c. Also: 100 brls Mess Pork at $13 00. cash; 120 brls soft thin Mess at $11. A sale of 130 brls Rump Pork at $9:75; 13 do d at $9:50, 30 do Prime, $10:50, 18 do Mess, $13 22 hhds Shoulders at 5½c casks included, and 4 hhds Sides at 6½c, casks extra, part time.

Sales since: 20 hhds Bacon Sides, in parcels of 1 to 3 hhds, at 6½c; 4 hhds ditto at 6c; 4 hhds Shoulders at 4½c; casks extra in each instance. Also, 100,000 lbs Sides at 6½c, casks extra.

ROSIN.—A sale of 25 brls common at $1:60.

SALERATUS.—Western, from store, 4c by cask. Some is held at 4½c.

SALT.—We hear of a few sales of Kanawha on landing at 22@22½c ₱ bushel. Regular dealers have been selling at 23c, on landing, and about 24 from store.

SEEDS.—We have no new feature to notice in the Seed market. Clover continues unusually dull for the season and stocks remain heavy. Small sales out of store at $3:50. Timothy continues to command full prices and is somewhat scarce. The demand is altogether for sowing. Prime clean is held at $2:25. The lower grades and medium are held at $1:50 @ 1:75 ₱ bushel.

TALLOW—In the rough commands 4c, and tried 6@6½c ₱ lb.

TOBACCO.—We quote Kentucky 12s at 7@9c, and Missouri 12s 10@12c ₱ lb. Sixes we quote from

Married,

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. A. Drury, JACOB BURNETT, Jr., Attorney at Law, and Miss MARY S., daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lynd, all of this city.

On Sunday, 27th inst., by Rev. John W. Hopkins, HENRY W. WAYMAN, of Covington, Ky., to ELIZABETH ROGERS, of this city.

State Liberty Convention.—A Mass Convention of the Liberty Party of Indiana will be held at Indianapolis, on *Thursday, the 22d of May*, and continue until Saturday. Candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to be supported by the Friends of Freedom in 1846, will then be nominated, and arrangements made for a general system of labor in the cause of Liberty and truth. The best speakers in this State will be in attendance, and arrangements are in progress to secure the presence of some of the tallest of our brethren from the Western and Eastern States to talk to us. ap 29

Fifty Anti-Slavery Conventions.—The Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, are making arrangements to hold Fifty Conventions in Ohio before the second Tuesday in October. They are prepared to announce the following:

1. Troy, Miami Co., Thursday, Friday, May 22d, 23d.
2. Bloomingburg, Fayette Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, May 27th and 28th.
3. Rocky Spring, Highland Co., Friday and Saturday, May 30th and 31st.
4. Cherry Fork, Adams Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, June 3d and 4th.
5. Georgetown, Brown Co., Friday and Saturday, June 6th and 7th.
6. Twenty Mile Stand, Warren Co., Monday and Tuesday, June 9th and 10th.
7. Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Wednesday, June 11th.
8. Dayton, Montgomery Co., Friday Evening and on Saturday, June 13th and 14th.
9. Granville, Licking Co., Wednesday, June 18th. This to be the ANNIVERSARY Meeting of the Society, and is expected to be highly interesting.
10. Senecaville, Guernsey Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, June 24th and 25th.
11. Cadiz, Harrison Co., Friday and Saturday, June 27th and 28th.
12. New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, July 1st and 2nd.
13. Warren, Trumbull Co., Friday and Saturday, July 4th and 5th.
14. Austinburgh, Ashtabula Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, July 8th and 9th.
15. Conneaut, Ashtabula Co., Friday and Saturday, July 11th and 12th.

The Committee urge it upon the Ohio Abolitionists to forward immediately their contributions to Thomas Heaton, Treasurer, to pay the actual traveling expenses of Speakers who may be invited. This should always be done. Let there be a ready response to this call, and good Speakers will be procured for the Conventions. Some of the Lecturing Agents of the Society will also be in attendance.

By order of the Executive Committee.
ap 14 WILLIAM BIRNEY, Secretary.

Ho! Friends of Man!—THE OHIO AMERICAN ANTISLAVERY SOCIETY—Will hold its next Anniversary in New Lisbon, on the 5th day of 6th month (June.)

Arrangements are being made to secure the attendance of many of the prominent advocates of human rights in our own and other States, of which, together with other particulars, timely notice will be given.

Let every man and woman who has a heart to feel for and a soul to sympathize with suffering humanity, at once make up his or her mind to be present.

By order of Ex. Com. O. A. A. S. S.
JESSE HOLMES, *Cor. Sec.*
3D MO., 12TH, 1845.

☞ Antislavery Standard, Liberator, Cincinnati Herald, Liberty Herald, (Warren, O.) Liberty Courier, (Cadiz, O.) Free Labor Advocate, Ia., and all other papers friendly, please copy.
apr 4—wtt.

THE STATE OF OHIO---Hamilton Common Pleas.

Lydia P. Ransom,
vs.
William Peters, Sarah Peters, Sarah E. Prichard, Lydia P. Prichard, Mary Ann Prichard, Stephen Prichard, Rees Prichard, Jr., Housen K. Prichard, David Prichard, John W. Prichard and Rees Prichard. } *In Chancery.*

Be it remembered that on the 30th day of May, 1843, the above named complainant filed her bill in this Court against said defendants, the object of which is to compel William Peters to render an account of the estate of Andrew Peters, late of said County, dec'd, and to obtain a partition of her share of the lands of which said Andrew Peters died seized; and also that dower in said lands be assigned to the widow of said deceased: all which will fully appear on reference to said bill on file as aforesaid.

Now in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given to such of said defendants as have been returned "not found" to appear and plead, answer or demur to said bill according to law, or they will be in default and a decree will be rendered accordingly. EDWARD C. ROLL,
Clerk H. C. C. P.
CHASE & BALL, Solicitors. *ap* 29 6*ww*

From the Columbian Magazine.

The Life-preserving Coffin.

BY SEBA SMITH.

[At the late fair of the American Institute, eld at Niblo's Garden, in New York, there vas exhibited an article called a "Life-preserv-ng coffin," invented by Mr. Isenbrant, of Bal-imore. An editor of one of the papers who, rom the singularity of the object, was led to xamine it, describes it as being "luxuriously nade, softly stuffed, with an elevation for the lead, like a satin pillow, and the lining of deli-ate white silk. In order to guard against the ccurrence of burial before life is extinct, the nventor has arranged springs and levers on its nside, whereby its inmate, by the least motion f either head or hand, will instantly cause the offin lid to fly open. The inventor also advi-es families who may feel disposed to make use f his life-preserving coffins, to have their ombs or vaults constructed with a lock upon he door, that will open either from the inside r outside, and to have a key to the lock left within the tomb. He would also have the omb provided with a bell that could be rung y its inmates."]

They laid her in the coffin,
When the breath of life had fled,
And a soft and satin pillow
Was placed beneath her head.

And round her form was folded
A robe of silken white,
And the lid was closed and fastened,
Shutting out the cheerful light.

But near those lifeless fingers
Is placed a little spring,
That with the slightest motion
The lid will open fling.

So to the tomb the mourners
Have borne her form away,
And back to their cheerless dwelling
Have gone to weep and pray.

There safe will be her resting,
For the door is bolted tight;
None shall disturb the sleeper
Through her long and silent night.

The door is barred and bolted,
But the lock hath been so planned,
That a key within turns only
By that dead sleeper's hand.

And in her silent dwelling,
A bell, of solemn tone,
Is hung where none can move it,
Save her dead hand alone.

To her long home they've borne her,
In her silken winding sheet,
And many a stricken mourner,
Hath gone about the street,

And now the still night cometh—
The moon is over head,
And in their homes the living
Sleep soundly as the dead.

But there's one lonely watcher,
O'er whom sleep hath no power;
She looks from out the window,
Long past the midnight hour.

It is the weeping mother;
Her eyes are on the tomb,
And her heart is with that daughter,
Cut down in maiden bloom.

Why starts that mother wildly?
Why is her cheek so red?
Why from that window farther
Still leaneth out her head?

She turneth to her chamber,
And cryeth out for joy;
She calleth to her husband,
And to her darling boy—

"Arise! arise! O husband!
That dear, lost child is found,
The solemn bell is ringing;
I hear the heavenly sound!"

Then forth into the grave-yard
Full quickly they have sped;
And that strong door is opened,
Where sleeps the lovely dead.

And there they saw their daughter,
As the moonbeams on her fell,
In her narrow coffin sitting,
Ringing that solemn bell.

A Useful Lesson conveyed in Rhyme.

We know not the author of the following lines, which appeared originally, we believe, in the Providence Chronicle. They are worthy of the pen of Miss Gould or Oliver Wendell Holmes. They inculcate, happily and wittily, an important lesson that should come home to the business and bosoms of all mothers and nurses.

THR BABY'S LAMENT.

O mother, dear mother, no wonder I cry,
More wonder by far that your baby don't die;
No matter what ails me, no matter who's here,
No matter how hungry the "poor little dear!"
No matter if full or all out of breath,
She trots me, and trots me, and trots me to death!

I love my dear nurse, but I dread that great knee;
I like all her talk, but, wo unto me!
She can't be contented with talking so pretty,
And washing, and dressing, and doing her duty;
All that's very well; I can bear soap and water;
But, mother, she is an unmerciful trotter!

Pretty ladies, I want just to look at your faces;
Pretty lamp, pretty fire, let me see how it blazes;
How can I, my heart going bibbity bob?
And she trots me the harder the harder I sob.
O! mother, do stop her, I'm inwardly sore,
I hiccup and cry, and she trots me the more,
And talks about "wind," when 'tis she makes me ache;
Wish 'twould blow her away, for poor baby's sake.

Thank goodness, I'm still; O, blessed be quiet!
I'm glad my dear mother is willing to try it;
Of foolish old customs my mother's no lover,
And the wisdom of this she can never discover;
I'll rest me awhile, and just look about,
And laugh up at Sally, who peeps in and out,
And pick up some notions as soon as I can,
To fill my small noddle before I'm a man.

O dear, is that she, is she coming so soon?
She's bringing my dinner with tea-cup and spoon;
She'll hold me in one hand, in t'other the cup,
And as fast as its down she'll just shake it up;
And thumpity thump, with the greatest delight,
Her heel it is going from morning till night;
All over the house you may hear it, I'm sure,
Trot—trotting! just think what I'm doomed to endure!

Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures.

Mr. Caudle has lent an acquaintance the family umbrella. Mrs. Caudle lectures thereon. "Bah! That's the third umbrella gone since Christmas.—What were you to do? Why let him go home in the rain to be sure. I'm very certain there was nothing about *him* that could spoil. Take cold, indeed! He doesn't look like one of the sort to take cold. Besides, he'd have better taken cold than take our only umbrella. Do you hear the rain, Mr. Caudle? I say, do you hear the rain? And as I'm alive, if it isn't Saint Swithin's day! Do you hear it against the windows? Nonsense; you don't impose upon me. You can't be asleep with such a shower as that! Do you hear it, I say? Oh you *do* hear it! Well that's a pretty flood, I think, to last for six weeks; and no stirring all the time out of the house. Pooh! Don't think me a fool, Mr. Caudle. Don't insult me. *He* return the umbrella! Any body would think you were born yesterday. As if any body ever *did* return an umbrella! There—do you hear that. Worse and worse! Cats and dogs, and for six weeks—always six weeks. And no umbrella!

"I should like to know how the children are to get to school to-morrow. They shan't go through such weather, I'm determined. No: they shall stop at home and never learn anything—the blessed creatures!—sooner than go out and get wet. And when they grow up, I wonder who they'll have to thank for knowing nothing—who, indeed, but their father? People who can't feel for their own children ought never to be fathers.

But I know why you lent the umbrella. Oh, yes; I know very well. I was going out to tea at dear mother's to-morrow—you knew that; and you did it on purpose. Don't tell me; you hate me to go there, and take every mean advantage to hinder me. But don't you think it, Mr. Caudle. No, sir; if it comes down in buckets'-full, I'll go all the more. No; and I won't have a cab! Where do you think the money's to come from? You've got nice high notions at that club of yours! A cab, indeed! Cost me sixteen pence at least—sixteen pence!—two-and-eight pence, for there's back again. Cabs, indeed! I should like to know who's to pay for 'em? I can't pay for 'em; and I am sure you can't, if you go on as you do; throwing away your property, and beggaring your children—buying umbrellas!

Do you hear the rain, Mr. Caudle? I say do you hear it! But I don't care—I'll go to mother's to-morrow: I will; and what's more I'll walk every step of the way,—and you know that will give me my death. Don't call me a foolish woman—it's you that's the foolish man. You know I can't wear clogs; and with no umbrella, that's sure to give me a cold—it always does. But what do you care for that? Nothing at all. I may be laid up for what you care, as I dare say I shall—and a pretty doctor's bill there'll be. I hope there will! It will teach you to lend your umbrella again. I should'nt wonder if I caught my death; yes: and that's what you lent the umbrella for. Of course.

Nice clothes, I shall get too, trapesing through weather like this. My gown and bonnet will be spoilt quite. Need'nt I wear 'em then? Indeed, Mr. Caudle, I *shall* wear 'em then. No, sir, I'm not going out a dowdy to please you or any body else.—Gracious knows! it isn't often that I step over the threshold; indeed, I might as well be a slave at once—better, I should say. But when I do go out Mr. Caudle, I choose to go as a lady. Oh! that rain—if it isn't enough to break in the windows.

Ugh! I do look forward with dread for to-morrow. How am I to go to mother's I'm sure I can't tell. But if I die, I'll do it. No, sir; I won't borrow an umbrella. No; and you shan't buy one.—(With great emphasis) Mr. Caudle, if you bring home another umbrella, I'll throw it in the street. I'll have my own umbrella or none at all.

Ha! and it was only last week I had a new nozzle put to that umbrella. I'm sure if I'd known as much as I do now, it might have gone without one for me. Paying for new nozzles, for other people to laugh at you. Oh! it's all very well for you—you can go to sleep. You've no thought of your poor patient wife, and your own dear children. You think of nothing but lending umbrellas!

Men, indeed! Call themselves lords of the creation! pretty lords when they can't take care of an umbrella!

I know that walk tomorrow will be the death of me. But that's what you want—then you may go to your club, and do as you like—and then, nicely my poor dear children will be used—but then, sir, then you'll be happy. Oh, don't tell me! I know you will. Else you'd never have lent the umbrella!

you *don't* go without the umbrella. You may lose the debt for what I care—it won't be so much as spoiling your clothes—better lose it; people deserve to lose debts who lend umbrellas.

And I should like to know how I'm to go to mother's without the umbrella? Oh, don't tell me that I said I *would go*—that's nothing to do with it, nothing at all. She'll think I'm neglecting her and the little money we were to have, we shan't have at all—because we've no umbrella.

The children, too! Dear things! They'll be sopping wet; for they shan't stop at home—they shan't lose their learning; it's all their father will leave 'em, I'm sure. But they *shall* go to school. Don't tell me I said they shouldn't; you are so aggravating, Caudle; you'd spoil the temper of an angel. They *shall* go to school; mark that. And if they get their deaths of cold, it's not my fault—I didn't lend the umbrella."

"Here," says Caudle in his MS, "I fell asleep; and dreamt that the sky was turned into green calico, with whalebone ribs; that, in fact, the whole world revolved under a tremendous umbrella!"—[Punch.

☞The lamentable fire at Pittsburgh has given occasion for many instances of the noblest generosity. We can never read a paragraph like the following, without feeling our heart come right up into our throat:

PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH.—*Noble Conduct.*—We have heard of several instances in relation to the sufferers by the recent fire, which reflect honor upon human nature. In one case, we are told that a Pittsburgh merchant, who had been to this city to purchase goods, heard, on his way home, that his property had been wholly destroyed by the fire, and that as a consequence he was a ruined man. He immediately returned to Philadelphia, called upon the merchant from whom he had made the purchases, and begged him to take back his goods, remarking that he was not able to pay for them. The other was evidently touched; but with scarce a moment's hesitation, he stepped to his writing-desk, and as promptly as it could be done, handed to his honest-hearted customer of Pittsburgh, a bill and receipt for the whole amount—more than $1000.

Aid to Pittsburgh.—The Committee of Arrangement for the sufferers by the Pittsburgh fire, of Philadelphia, transmitted on Tuesday *six thousand dollars*, being the result of only part of a day's collection. The Catholic churches in Pittsburgh have been thrown open, as a place of Refuge for the houseless and homeless of all religious denominations!

☞Samuel Lightener, of Madison, Monroe county, Missouri, fell overboard from the steam boat Talma, below New Madrid, and was drowned.

LARD WANTED.—Mast and Slop-fed Lard wanted by THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Sycamore near Eighth street.
ap 18 d-w

COTTON YARNS.—As Agent for the Covington and the Cooper Cotton Factories, I have on hand at all times, for sale, a large supply of Cotton Yarns, Carpet Warp, Wicking, Coverlit Yarn, Batting and Twine, at the lowest rates, and on liberal credits.
mar 19 d-w2m R. BUCHANAN.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND PALM LEAF HATS.—The subscribers having received their Spring supply of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, would respectfully call the attention of buyers to their stock, as it is large and will be sold *low for cash*, or approved paper.

We have also on hand a very extensive assortment of Men's and Boys' Palm Leaf Hats, comprising all grades from 75 cents to $10 per dozen, all fresh hats, direct from the manufacturers. Purchasers of the above articles will find a large assortment, *good articles* and *low prices*, by calling at 76 Main st., opposite the Museum.
mar 11 d-w3m DIMMOCK & STUBERT.

NOTICE.—The subscribers, successors to the late firm of Raymond, Rice & Co., have opened a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. at the corner of Main and Lower Market streets, where they propose to sell every article in their line as low as it can be bought in this market. Terms, Cash.
mar 11 daw LYMAN & RICE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his residence on the Lebanon Turnpike, 1½ miles from the Court House.

There are Eleven and a half acres of land, part in pasture, part covered with the natural timber, and part planted with Fruit trees and Shrubbery.

The improvements consist of a large, well built Frame Dwelling containing 16 rooms, good cellar, and large brick Cistern, with many conveniences—a Frame Barn, with stabling for four horses and six cattle.

It is one of the most pleasant and desirable residences in the neighborhood of the city.

Terms, one-fourth Cash, the remainder in four equal yearly payments, with interest.
C. DONALDSON, No 18 Main street.

☞If not sold before the 10th of April, the property will be for rent.
apr 4—d&w.

CHURCH ORGANS.—MR. KOEHNKE continues the manufacture of Parlor and Church Organs, at his Factory at the head of Sycamore street. To show the estimation in which his Organs are held, the following certificate is subjoined in relation to one he has recently erected for the Episcopal Church at Marietta.

"We the undersigned, the Organist and Vestry of St. Luke's Church, Marietta, do cordially recommend to the public generally, Mr. John Koehnke's build of Church and Parlor Organs, which, for sweetness of tone, lightness of touch, neatness, and durability of finish, we think cannot be excelled in this part of the country.

CHAS. J. SHEPPARD,
J. E. HALL,
F. A. WHEELER,
A. L. L. GUITTEAU,
Vestrymen.

Marietta, O., Nov. 26.
jan 13 d&wly

NEW UPHOLSTERY AND PAPER HANGINGS ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 18 West Fourth st., near Main.

F. R. HILGER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received, and is now opening, a large and splendid assortment of Paper Hangings and Upholstery Goods, which he has selected himself at the Eastern markets and from the manufactories, consisting of

Fine Satin Fresco Paper Hangings;
Match Column and Border for do;
Bouquet and Landscape Medallion do;
Satin Columns and Marble Entry do;
Rich Velvet Bordering do;
Parlor, Chamber and Hall Satin do;

With a beautiful selection of figured common Paper. All of which he is enabled to sell at the most reduced prices.

Of Upholstery Goods he offers a choice assortment of splendid Satin Damasks, for Ottoman, Sofa and Chair Covers. Also—Hair Matresses, Feather Beds, and Venetian Blinds of the best quality and approved styles.

He has engaged and brought with him, careful and attentive Young Men, who will hang Paper in any part of the city, and attend faithfully to all orders entrusted to his care.

The public are respectfully invited to examine his Goods.
feb 21 d-wtf

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS.—L. JOHNS, best Furniture Ware-rooms, on Broadway, between Second and Lower Market. All kinds of Furniture sold on commission, and ordered work made on short notice, and as low as can be had in the city.

N. B.—Good workmen wanted. jan 24 d-wly

Wholesale and Retail, JOHN B. COBB, SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER, *No. 89 Main Street, between Third and Pearl,* CINCINNATI.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to repairing.
feb 6 d-wly

A. F. YORKE, Third Street, near the POST OFFICE.—Just received and opening, a fresh and seasonable stock of goods of every description. The subscriber intends keeping a general assortment of goods, which he will sell wholesale or retail as low as can be bought in the Eastern Cities. The attention of Country Merchants is particularly solicited from the fact, that you can find every thing you want in a country store, which will save you the trouble of picking up all over town, viz:

10 cases Fancy Prints;
5 do Kentucky Jeans;
5 do Satinets;
4 do Kerseys;
2 bales Red and White Flannel;
6 do Ticks;
4 do Canton Flannel;
5 cases Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings;
10 bales Black and White Wadding;
35 do 4-4 Sheetings Brown, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Shawls, Hosiery, &c.
50 cases Boots and Shoes;
50 do Hats and Caps;
200 Brass Clocks;
20 crates Queensware, &c A. F. YORKE.
jan 14 d&w

135. 135.

OLD Eyes made Young, and Weak Eyes made Strong, by the use of Glasses so formed as to suit the defects of the eye.

The subscribers have this day received a large assortment of English and French Glasses of a superior quality to any heretofore in use in this City, and comprising every formed Glass now in use. Our friends and the public are invited to call and examine our assortment of Spectacles before purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—Particular attention paid to repairing and re-fitting Glasses.

OWEN & CARLEY,
No. 135 Main st., between Third and Fourth.
jan 20 d-w6m

GEORGE SCOTT, ENGINEER AND MILL-WRIGHT, begs to remind the Manufacturers of Cincinnati and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture Hydraulic Presses for Stearine and Oil, of superior construction, small Steam Engines from 4 to 10 inch cylinder; Plain and Self-acting Lathes, Boring and Drilling Machines, &c. Shafting and Gearing fitted for all kinds of mill work. Being a practical workman, he is confident of giving general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their business.

All jobs in Turning, Finishing and Smith Work executed promptly.

P. S.—2 small Steam Engines of 4 and 6 horse power for sale. Also, a second hand wrought iron Screw and Box will be sold low.

Longworth street, between Plum and Western Row.
mar 27-3m-daw

WOOLEN MACHINERY.—STEWART & KIMBALL, 2nd street, between Elm and Plum, Cincinnati, Ohio, Manufacturers of all kind of Woolen Machinery, such as

Carding, Spinning, Shearing and Napping Machines, with all the latest Eastern Improvements.
Fuller's Stoves and Press Screws;
J. H. Burrows' Patent Mill;
Daniel's Patent Planing Machine;
All kinds Mill Irons and Screws.

And also keep for sale Machine Cards, made by Smith ...cester, Mass.

A NEW Stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c., *at No 49 Main st.*—The subscriber has removed to the above place of business, and is now receiving from the Eastern manufacturers a fresh supply of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, and Palm Leaf Hats of every description, in addition to a large stock, comprising all kinds, of L. Chapin & Co's Boots, (of Cincinnati manufacture,) which he will sell at such rates at wholesale as to offer inducements to buyers: and would respectfully invite dealers in the line, and Country Merchants visiting this city, to call and examine his stock.

S. B. BIRDSALL,
mar 21 dw6w 49 Main st, 2d door above Columbia.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—160 acres of first rate land in Madison county, Ia., 2 miles from Anderson town, county seat—70 acres cleared good improvements, and an orchard thereon.

160 acres of first rate land in Morgan co., Ill., 6 miles from Jacksonville, county seat.

100 acres of first rate land in Whitley county, Ia., 1½ miles from Columbia, county seat, near the canal—timber of the best quality.

80 acres of good timbered land in Gallatin co., Ill., 1 mile from the Ohio river.

160 acres of good timbered land on Eel river, Clay co., Ia., N. E. qr. sec. 10, T. 9, R. 7, and 15 or 18 miles from Terra Haute, on the Wabash and Erie Canal.

460 acres of land in Shelby co., Mo., on the Mississippi river.

120 acres of good land near the line of Crawford and Senaca counties, Ohio, part under cultivation.

150 acres of good land, part improved, and good barn thereon—2 miles from Lebanon, and near the railroad in Warren county, Ohio.

70 acres of first rate farming land, 1 mile from Middletown, Butler county, Ohio, with good improvements thereon.

60 acres of land, ½ mile from the turnpike, 1½ miles from Mt. Pleasant, in Hamilton county, Ohio, good buildings and orchard thereon.

Any or all of which land will be exchanged on the most sonable terms, for city property; and for some of the foregoing, lots in Covington or Newport, or land near the said towns in Kentucky, or land in Hamilton county, Ohio, will be received in exchange.

—ALSO—

For sale, on good terms, City property, to wit:

A lot on John street (south of Fourth street,) west side, 20 feet by 83—one payment down, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

ALSO—A number of other lots in various parts of the city, at great bargains. For particulars call on

CHAS. S. BRYANT,
corner of Main and Court sts.
April 6th, 1845.—d&wtf

HEALTH is every thing. Without it we are miserable beings. We are satisfied that the remedies and means are at hand, that may greatly prolong the duration of human existence. We advise every individual not to disregard his health—*perhaps fame*—when the best energies of both body and mind are depressed, or weighed down by smouldering Drugs and Diseases within. We do not believe that ONE, of all the Compounds, officinal, or others, prepared with all the collected wisdom of the past, in this, or any other country, can so soon unload the system, of the remains of diseases and deleterious drugs; so clearly and eminently mark their own efficiency and growing fame, year after year, at home and abroad—as DR. WHITE'S VEGETABLE ELIXIRS.

Blessed with the gift of a kind Providence, ourselves, good health, we do not often give a preference of one over the other, to Allapathic, Homœopathic, Hydropathic, or the "Reformed Practice of Medicine,"—but when all who have witnessed the effects gratefully appreciate, and far and near, embrace every opportunity to call the attention of their afflicted friends to *Dr. White's Botanic Medicines*, we may and ought to join in giving notoriety to medicines which are doing so much good, and which, when fully known are esteemed above all others, and above all price.

His ELIXIRS have performed the **most extraordinary cures** of any other known Medicine, having snatched, as it were, from anuntimely grave, thousands of persons afflicted with Consumptions, Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Female Weaknesess, the Secret and Mercurial Diseases, Ague and Fever, Rheumatism, &c.; White's MAGIC LINIMENT AND VEGETABLE PILLS are unequalled for their sanative and curative powers. Let the afflicted try Dr. White's Medicines, and they will bless the day that they were induced to do so. Thousands of grateful hearts are proclaiming the wonderful cures performed upon them, when every thing else had proved itself futile.

It is not uncommon, where CALOMEL has remained in the system, with disease for years that a few bottles of Dr. White's Elixirs have thrown them off, through the pores of the skin, in such quantities as to "color the under clothes as yellow as saffron, accompanied by an offensive smell," and always succeeded by a freshness and strength enjoyed only before attacked by disease and their case badly managed.

We have the evidence of these safe, but powerful effects, and the inestimable value of Dr. White's remedies, in the following communication from a professional Gentleman of this City, whose veracity, no one who knows him, will, for one instant doubt.

DR. J. WHITE:

Dear Sir:—In the years 1837 and 1838, while operating as a Surveyor in a new County, I was much afflicted with bilious fever, and in consequence, took a large amount of different medicines, with the hopes of effecting a cure; but found no permanent relief till I removed to a County less afflicted with bilious disease. I then got rid of the fever. But there still remained, in my system, the dregs; either of the disease, or of the medicines I had taken; which appeared to me, to clog the motion of the muscles, and prevent the activity with which they formerly acted. A fact I could discover in most kinds of athletic exercise.

This continued till the summer of 1841, when I got hold of a bottle of your Elixir, which I took, according to the directions accompanying the bottle, and in a short time experienced an emission of unpleasant matter from the pores of the skin. My shirts became exceedingly yellow, and in the course of one or two days, would smell very disagreeable; so much so, that my wife insisted, "that I must quit using the Elixir." However, I continued its use for about three or four weeks, when I found the emissions less offensive, and consequently quit using it. Since then I have been very hardy, and think I am now entirely free from the foreign matter which appeared to have been lodged in my system.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
DAVID QUINN.
Cincinnati, Dec. 30th, 1844.

In other cases, all the secretory and exsecretory functions of the system are silently but effectually aroused to action, when, instead of the cadaverous, consumptive look, a clear skin and healthy appearance, elasticity and strength of body and mind, ensue, and nature, in all her blythe and beauty, assumes her empire again.

We know that Dr. White receives many Letters and Testimonials of the astonishing cures performed by his remedies and advice, but he publishes none but from those resident in, or near our City, who can be seen by all, and whose integrity and veracity may aid in giving that permanent reputation at home, and consequently abroad, to which his remedies are so justly entitled.

Mr. BRYANT, a member of the Society of Friends, and Mr. Linton, highly respectable citizens of Cincinnati, write as follows concerning Dr. White's Family Medicines.

"I have been afflicted for 10 or 12 years, with shortness of breath, poor appetite, loss of flesh, great prostration, and general derangement of the muscular and nervous systems. A friend, who used them with great success, advised me to procure Dr. White's Vegetable Elixir—I did so, and it acted like a charm, really seeming like raising one from the grave, producing health, strength, elasticity of frame, and buoyancy of feeling, and was more general and pervading in its good effects, than any compound of the whole Materia Medica with which I have been acquainted. I keep it constantly on hand, and if my wife, my children, or myself are unwell, we take a portion of this agreeable compound, and go about our business. I have purchased a number of bottles of Dr. White's Elixirs, and given them to the afflicted poor, who can also testify to their healing and soothing virtues; and knowing the efficacy of Dr. White's Elixirs, Vegetable Pills, Magic Liniment, &c., if I can induce the afflicted to try them, my confidence in the benefits they will derive, will be ample compensation to me for any demand such persons may make on my time by calling on me for information, at my residence, corner of Franklin and Sycamore streets; and I do not hazard my reputation in assuring the public that, when the sanative and curative effects of these remedies are fully known, they will be esteemed above all others and above all price. DAVID B. BRYANT.

Cincinnati, Nov. 28, 1843.

Myself and a boy living with me, have had very bad coughs for months and years, and having tried, in vain, every thing, from the most famed, to the less known medicines that seemed to give hopes of relief, and when Dr. White's Vegetable Elixir was recommended to me, I could not but give way to my feelings, and pronounce his too a humbug. On reflection, however, I obtained a bottle, containing three gills, on the condition of *no cure no pay—and double pay if it did cure.* ☞This one bottle cured the boy and myself, and I have reasons for believing that its equal cannot be found in the United States—and therefore, in as strong terms as friend Bryant has, do I also urge the afflicted to try Dr White's remedies. As long as I can procure them, I intend never to be without them in my house.

WILLIAM LINTON.
Cincinnati, November 29, 1843.

Messrs. Editors:—To do good to the afflicted and to render justice to Dr. White for a cure so complicated and bad as mine was, is my apology for asking you to publish the following:

I had been afflicted for five years with fevers, ague and fever spinal affections, scrofula, colds, and coughs, and other distressing derangements of my system, which were carrying me rapidly to the last stages of consumption, the most of which time I was under the care and attendance of the best Physicians in Portsmouth, in this State, all of whom finally gave me up, and pronounced me incurable. Last spring I came to this city with the lingering hope of obtaining relief from the medical faculty here, but, after the lapse of four or five months and at cost of two hundred dollars, with no better results than those at Portsmouth, and my Physicians here, also, having pronounced my case hopeless I was advised by my friends to call on Dr. White; I did so, and his remedies (including attendance and advice,) to the amount of five dollars and twenty-five cents, through the goodness of Providence, have restored me to health; and I assure the distressed and despairing that, if afflicted and reduced as I was before using Dr. White's medicines, and I had wealth, I would give it all for the relief I have obtained from their use. The respectable families who have kindly stood by me in my afflictions, in this city, can testify to the foregoing facts, to whom and to me, Dr. White is authorised to refer. AMANDA PRICE.

Cincinnati, Dec. 15, 1843.

With such evidence in favor of Dr. White's Remedies and Practice, we ask the attention of the public to the following

CARD.

Citizens needing a lighter or stronger course of BOTANICAL TREATMENT—that they may in a few hours go about their business—and Travellers indisposed from fatigue, change of diet, water, or climate, and others visiting Cincinnati for their health, find Dr. White's Infirmary and residence (under the same roof) not like a house for the sick in appearance, but in the order of a quiet boarding house—the invalids home. The assiduity of himself and family, the medical and social treatment such as rarely fail to cure the invalid. His skill in Fevers, *acute and chronic diseases*, and the facility with which he breaks them up, the little loss of time to his patients—often astonishing them and their friends—are the certain effects of these better remedies.

DR. WHITE grateful for past liberal patronage, tenders his thanks and continued services to a generous public. Those who cannot call on, or send for him—whose cases are not beyond the reach of all medicines—by forwarding to him a statement of their age, the length of time they have been afflicted, symptoms, progress, and general nature of their complaints, (Postage paid and Cash accompanying such statement) may procure the remedies necessary for their cure, at his *Infirmary, and Botanical Medicine Store, Sixth street, second building from Main, opposite the Galt House, Cincinnati, O.* nov 8

Dr. White's MAGIC LINIMENT, &c.

☞There is no Liniment in Europe or America, equal to this LINIMENT, for pains in the back, breast, sides, bowels, teeth, face and head; sore throat, cold extremities and a want of equal circulation of the blood; for burns, bruises, sprains, cramps, numb palsy, rheumatism, &c. It has never failed to cure Chronic Rheumatism, if of twenty years standing. Applied to the bowels and loins for inflammation and for female obstructions, and over the region of the kidneys for derangement of the urinary organs—for cholera and cholera morbus externally, and taken on sugar or with water internally.

Its effects are magical. Families cannot keep on hand any one compound that will, in emergencies, save so much suffering, and so many from premature death.

Indeed, this Liniment, White's Vegetable Elixirs and Vegetable Pills, and, when indicated, his Restorative Vegetable Emetics are found to be all the medical stores that invalids and families need to keep on hand—and, we believe they are more pleasant, safe and efficacious than any remedies now within the reach of the afflicted, or medical skill.

☞See the certificates, &c., in this paper as to these invaluable remedies.

Sold at Dr. White's Infirmary, Sixth street, second

LARD OIL FACTORY, Corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, Cincinnati. BURCHHARDT, KLEINERT & CO., beg to announce that their new Lard Oil Factory is now in successful operation. They warrant their Oil of the very best quality, which they offer for sale low for Cash.

N. B.—Families in any part of the City supplied free of expense at the shortest notice. nov 16-1ydaw

CABINET FURNITURE.—25 splendid Sofas, elegant mahogany Wardrobes, Secretarys, centre and card Tables, dressing and column Bureaus, mahogany Chairs, dining and breakfast Tables, mahogany and common Bedsteads, together with a general assortment of Goods in our line, for sale at the lowest market prices. CHARLES LEHMAN & Co.
jan 28 d&wly No 34 Columbia st.

WASHINGTON IRON FOUNDERY. J. BEVAN & CO., Proprietors of the Washington Iron Foundery, corner of Vine and Centre sts., Cincinnati, would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Grist and Saw Mill Castings, Carding and Cotton Machine do.; Gearing for horse powers. Peacock's, Sloop, and other most approved Plough Castings; Lard Plates and Kettles, Cistern Tops, Vault Grates, Attic Ornaments, Fan Mill Irons, Wheelbarrow Wheels, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, &c., with every other variety of Castings usually called for in their line.

Having associated with them Messrs. James Todd and Alexander Scott, for the purpose of carrying on the Finishing Business under the name of *Bevan, Scott & Co.*; and having purchased the Engine Shop and Fixtures of Messrs. James Wilson & Co., corner of Seventh and Smith sts., we are prepared to furnish Cotton, Hay, Lard, Tobacco, Cider, and Fuller's Press Screws; Engines for Saw Mills, and other purposes; Straub's Patent Portable Corn and Flouring Mills, with other Mill Works generally; also, STRAUB'S Patent Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, made and repaired. Also, Corn Shellers and Corn Crushers, of the most approved patterns, with any other kinds of Machinery built to order, that might be called for in our line.

All of which we will warrant as to materials and workmanship, equal to any done in the city.
feb 20-daw-1y

WILLIAM PETTIT, EXCHANGE BROKER AND PRODUCE DEALER, Has just opened an Exchange Office, No. 56 Third street, opposite Post Office, Pittsburgh.

Money Department.—Eastern and Western Draughts, Gold, (American and Foreign,) Silver, Bank Notes, (current and uncurrent,) bought and sold.

Produce Department.—Flour, Clover Seed, Bulk Pork, Roll Butter, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Genseng &c. purchased.

REFERENCES:—Avery, Ogden & Co., Wm. Lippencott & Son, J. K. Moorhead & Co., Atwood, Jones & Co., Dr. Wm. H. Denny, Cash., Thos. M. Howe, Cash., N. Holmes & Son—Pittsburgh. Buzby & Bro., Jno. H. Brown & Co., & Bingham Kintzle, Smith, Bagaley & Co., Thos. R. Burch, Johnston & Co., Jos. C. Grubb, Shulze & Fox—Philadelphia. J. T. Smith & Co., J. & S. Stone, Lewis Tappan, Jacob Vanwinkle—New York. Kernan & Stillinger, T. J. Carson & Co., Cassard & Co., A. C. Schaefer, I. Cruse, N. Harris & Son, Johnston & Lee—Baltimore. Kellys & Conyngham—N. Orleans. Semmes, Murray & Semmes—Washington. George Lowry—Georgetown. G. & A. Wells—Wellsville. Robertson & Orr—Steubenville. Crangle & Baileys—Wheeling. Calvin Carpenter & Bro., Henry Lewis, Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, James Gilmore—Cincinnati. E. Kinney & Co.—Portsmouth. Paine and Lawrence—Madison. A. B. Semple, S. J. M'Knight, E. T. Bainbridge—Louisville. Charles Semple, J. A. Bryan—St. Louis. Phineas Janney—Cumberland. J. H. Duncan, D. S. Knox, Cash.—Brownsville. dec 12 d-wly

BUCKEYE SCALE MANUFACTORY,
North side of Seventh, three doors west of Main street.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his friends and the public in general, that he will continue the above at the old stand, where he is prepared to make all kinds of Weighing Instruments of a superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms, among which are the following: Platform Scales of all sizes;

Do Counter Scales;
Brass and Common do;
Brass and Iron Beams of all sizes;
Hay and Car Scales of any size;
Druggist and Prescription Balances;
All kinds of Weights.

N. B.—Persons in want of any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I warrant all Scales and Repairs to be correct. PRIOR MEDARIS.
nov 20-daw-1y

CARPET, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, AND GENERAL FURNISHING STORE. No. 23, Main Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER has constantly on hand a general assortment of Carpeting of the various styles and qualities.

—ALSO—

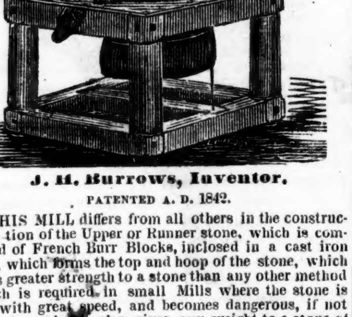
Floor Oil Cloth, of common and superior quality—all widths: Linnen and Cotton Sheeting 4-4 to 12-4; Table Diaper, and Damask 6-4 to 10-4; Damask Table Cloths and Napkins; Table and Piano Covers; Huckaback, Bird's Eye, and Russia Diapers; brown cotton Drilling, heavy Duck, Burlaps 36 and 40 inch; worsted Damask; watered Moreens; white muslin Drapery; hearth Rugs, Matts, stair Rods, Drugget, India Matting. Together with a general assortment of **Staple Dry Goods.**

All of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices.

I am now receiving my usual spring supply of the above Goods. Among which are a variety of new style *CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c. &c.*

Thankful for past favors, a continuance is respectfully solicited THURSTON CRANE,
mar 21-d-w-3m 23 Main st.

PATENT PORTABLE MILLS.



J. H. Burrows, Inventor.
PATENTED A. D. 1842.

THIS MILL differs from all others in the construction of the Upper or Runner stone, which is composed of French Burr Blocks, inclosed in a cast iron case, which forms the top and hoop of the stone, which gives greater strength to a stone than any other method which is required in small Mills where the stone is run with great speed, and becomes dangerous, if not strongly made. It also gives any weight to a stone of small diameter that is required, without making it so thick or high, as to render it top heavy.

It grinds upon the same principle as a large mill, differing only in the Runner Stone, which being of great weight, enables it to grind nearer the centre a greater quantity of grain with less power than any other mill now in use. This Mill is Portable, and may be attached to steam, water, horse or hand power.

—ALSO—

All sizes of French Burr Mill Stones, manufactured on the same principle.

Joseph H. Burrows of Cincinnati is the inventor, for which he obtained Letters Patent in 1842. For all infringements, the purchaser will be held responsible for the right of using.

These Mills are made by Stewart & Kimble, and for sale by JOSEPH H. BURROWS,
mar 24-d-w-1y West Front st. Cincinnati.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND PALM LEAF HATS.—I am now receiving my Spring stock of Men's and Boys calf, kip, and seal Boots and Shoes. Ladies and Misses Slippers, buskin and fancy Gaiters of all varieties.

Also—An extensive assortment of Children's cheap and fancy Shoes.

The above have been selected from the best manufactories, and will be sold at a small advance on their price at wholesale or retail. Those wishing to buy are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, as the quality of the goods and their price will be found to be such as induce those who call once to come again.

Sign of the Big Red Boot, No. 5, Lower Market street.
mar 8-daw-6m JOHN GATES.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND PALM LEAF HATS.—The undersigned, having located an Establishment in Cincinnati for the sale of the above mentioned articles, and likewise having an interest in an extensive Manufactory in Massachusetts, is prepared to offer greater inducements to buyers than any other house west of the mountains, of *all kinds, quality and quantity.* Shoe Dealers in city, town or country, will find it much to their advantage to call at the Store, situated on the east side of Main Street, Third Store above the corner of Fourth Street, No. 136.

JOHN SHARP,
Successor to S. P. Carpenter.

N. B.—I wholesale altogether; therefore my sizes of Shoes are always good, and in first rate order.
mar 13 d-w3m

D. S. WIGGINS' OINTMENT.

THIS OINTMENT is confidently offered to the public, as one of the best remedies for the cure of the following diseases: Scrofula, or King's Evil, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Ring or Tetter Worms, Scald Head, stubborn Ulcers, Sores of long and inveterate standing, and Itch. Also, prevention of the hair falling off.

Prepared by D. S. WIGGINS,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify to the public, that my wife had a breaking out on the face for some time, and that we used or tried this thing and that, to no effect; till getting a box of Mr. D. S. Wiggins' Ointment, which, on using, has made an entire cure.

Very respectfully,
JONATHAN JARRELLS.
Cincinnati, March 21, 1845.

Preble County, O., March 20, 1845.

MR. WIGGINS—DEAR SIR: My daughter was afflicted with one of the most inveterate and obstinate cases of "Scald Head," that ever came within my knowledge or of the Physicians who attended her. Suffice it to say, that I employed the best medical aid far and near, that could be had, also every remedy I could hear of, recommended for such cases, but she could get no relief; and I despaired of ever perfecting a cure—until I was finally induced to try some of your Ointment, which has, I am extremely happy to say, effected a most radical and permanent cure. You are at liberty to make use of this as you may think proper. With my best wishes for yourself, and the success of your ointment, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
ABIGAL SMITH.

☞Sold at C. S. Burdsall's, corner of Main and 5th streets; Chas. Collins, corner of Lower Market and Sycamore, and John Dennhard, South East corner of Sixth and Walnut streets; at John Gassway's Barber Shop, corner of Court and Walnut streets.
mar 22-3m d-w

VALUABLE CEMENT.—Wilkinson's Cement, for restoring china, earthenware, glass, wood and marble, that are broken, to their former state of usefulness, without disfiguring in the least, and in such a manner that fire, air, or hot water, will not affect them; and the article repaired fit for use in twenty minutes.

I am acting as Agent for this article, and shall keep a constant supply on hand, at the private office of my brother, Wm. H. H. Taylor, over the Post Office, in this city, (it will be found also at the principal Drug stores;) where persons wishing to supply themselves can do so. Should it fail to perform as above stated, the money will be returned by me, whenever the article is brought back.
mar 17 d&w3m THOMAS P. TAYLOR.

MAHOGANY FOR SALE.—The undersigned would inform dealers in Mahogany and Domestic Veneers, Cabinet, Venetian Blind and Looking Glass Makers, that he has established a Veneer Saw, at Deer Creek on the corner of Third and Lock sts, and is now prepared to furnish and saw f... thers, all kinds of **Mahogany and Domestic Veneers, Venetian Blind Slats, Looking Glass Backs, &c.**

ALSO—On hand and for sale a lot of Mahogany Chair Stuff and Veneers, all of which can be had on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO—A lot of Italian and Pennsylvania Marble.

LICKING VALLEY Steam Patent Cordage and Oakum Manufactory.—This establishment is one of the largest in the Union, embracing entirely new Patent Machinery, for every branch of the business. The Hemp is hackled in its full length, and spun from the end, so that the fibres are not doubled; and the consequence of this new process of hackling and spinning is, the rope, when made up, possesses full 25 per cent. more strength than the hand made. The establishment has been in full operation for six months, and the rope has already acquired a credit over the Eastern make, for its great superiority, and the prices are as low as can be purchased East. A large and general assortment of every description of Rope will be kept constantly on hand, such as: Patent Tarred Cordage; Manilla Rope; Hemp Rope; Packing Yarn; Bale Rope; Cotton do; Trace, Halter, and Bed Cord Rope; Plough Lines; Cod Lines; Trout Lines; Deep Sea and Lead Lines; Hambro Line; Housing; Marline; Spun Yarn; Sash Cord, &c., &c.

ALSO—Machine Junk and Hemp Oakum; Patent Machine Hammered Wrought Spikes.

S. C. SALISBURY,
jan 27 1yd&w Warehouse, No. 4 Broadway, next door to Strader & Gorman's.

CHARLES COLLINS, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
N. E. Corner of Lower Market and Sycamore Streets,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to assure his friends and the public generally, that no exertions shall be wanting on his part to insure a continuation and extension of public patronage. It is his intention to render his establishment one of the best in the city, both as regards the quality of articles, and moderate charges.

Physicians' Prescriptions will be prepared as heretofore, under his own immediate inspection. Twenty years' experience, (in England and the United States,) will, he trusts, produce confidence, and be considered a sufficient guarant that this important part of his business will be properly attended to.

He is now receiving large additions to his stock, which he offers at a small advance on Eastern prices. Country Physicians and Store-keepers, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Painters, Chair and Cabinet Makers, Dyers, Hatters, Braziers, and other Artizans, supplied with articles [illegible], at wholesale or retail.

Cash paid for Beeswax, Ginseng, and Flax Seed.
mar 8 d-wtf

Dr. Swayn's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

Is the ORIGINAL and only genuine preparation from this valuable tree, and has proved to far [illegible] other remedies ever yet discovered, for diseases of the Breast and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, CONSUMPTION, Spitting of Blood, rising or tickling in the throat, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Bronchitis, Broken Consumption, from the abuse of Calomel and other causes. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the virtues of DOCTOR SWAYNE'S *Syrup of Wild Cherry*, have been declared to the world. The original article is only prepared by Dr. Swayne, N. W. corner of 8th and Race sts, Phila. All other preparations from this valuable tree, are worthless imitations of the ORIGINAL.

Sold in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by
E. B. HINMAN,
nov 4-d-w6m

THE COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY,—(FIRE AND MARINE.)—Capital $300,000; $140,000 paid in.

DIRECTORS.

Joel Buttles,	N. H. Swayne,
Moses Jewett,	Anthony S. Chew,
Demas Adams,	—— Dodridge,
Justin Morrison,	—— Comstock,
Horatio G. Phillips,	William Miner,
E. P. Drake,	Prentis Dow,
Warren Jenkins.	

WILLIAM MINER, President.
A. S. CHEW, Secretary.

As Agent for the above Company, in this City, I am prepared to take Risks against loss by Fire, upon buildings and other property. Also, Marine Risks upon the Western Waters, and by Canal or Sea, to and from the Eastern cities, also upon the Hulls of Steamboats, Engines, &c., and upon Cargoes by Flat or Keel Boat, upon the most favorable terms.

This Company having adopted the following scale of Return Premiums on all Policies which shall have expired without loss to the Company, viz;

SCALE OF RETURN PREMIUMS.

On all SINGLE Premiums either in the Fire or Marine Department, 10 per cent.
On GROSS ANNUAL Premiums from $500 to $2,000, 12½ per ct.
On GROSS ANNUAL Premiums amounting to $2,000 and upwards, 15 per cent.

All persons insured in this office will thus be enabled to share largely in the profits of the Company without incurring any individual risk whatever.

The large amount of Capital actually PAID IN enables this Company to meet any loss that may occur, in the most prompt manner. All losses of this agency will be paid by the undersigned at his office in this city.

JOHN BURGOYNE, Agent,
Office on Main st., bet'n Front and Water,
jan 21 1yd&w Cincinnati, O.

DENTAL OPERATIONS.—Those who may need the services of a Dentist will take notice of the following:

FILLING TEETH.

The subscriber will refer to front teeth in this city, filled by himself nearly fifteen years since. He is confident that with ordinary health and a proper regard to cleanliness, the human teeth can be preserved during life.

INSERTING TEETH.

His facilities for operating in this department, as well as his long experience, enables him to operate with great accuracy and permanency. His charges are as low as any other dentist's for the same kind of work. He will insert teeth at the lowest price advertised, and in the same manner, but he will neither warrant such operation, or advise it, for the gold must be either impure, or the quantity too small for strength and durability.

INSERTING BLOCK TEETH.

He manufactures Block Teeth with Artificial Gums, and also single teeth. He is thereby enabled to adapt in the most perfect manner, both in form and shade.

TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

He keeps on hand constantly, and manufactures to order, *Incorruptible Teeth* in all of their variety, which he will sell at low prices.

He also keeps Abbey's (successor to Balls) Gold and Tin Foil. Nothing need be said in praise of this article, as it is celebrated for its superiority over all other manufactured in the United States.

His office and residence is on the South side of 8th street, 3 doors West of Walnut.

H. CRANE, D. D. S.
And member of the American Society of Dental Surgery. d-w feb 12

BUCK'S PATENT COOKING STOVES,

We have now on hand and offer for sale, a full assortment of the above justly celebrated COOKING STOVES. The many persons having this Stove in use bear testimony to its superiority over any other Cooking Stove ever offered to the public. In addition to its unsurpassed facilities for boiling, roasting, broiling, washing, &c., it presents an oven nearly twice as large as any other Stove in use, which is heated with the most perfect uniformity, and in its operations is in every respect equal to a brick oven.

For economy in fuel, convenience and despatch in all the departments of cooking, this Stove is unsurpassed by any other ever invented. For the operation of the Stove we respectfully refer to the following persons who have it in use.

C Bates, Geo Shillito, J C Norris, E Woodruff, Josiah Drake, O Aldrich, M Peckham, M Hunt, F Diserens, Morris Cromline, B Sterrett, M Broadwell, Rev Dr Aydelotte, Dr Woodward, Thos T Whitehead, M Moore, R P Donogh, Dr. Rives, Charles Fisher, Wm Culbertson, J B Perine, Augustus Isham, Abraham Palmer, Weatherby & Young, Robert H Moorehead, David T Disney, Wm Krans, C Openheimer, T McGechin, Sullivan & Scott, H F Maybaum, Joseph Goodloe, J H Merriweather, Mrs Bogert, John Owen, Dr J Allen, Adolph Louis, A Fithian, Alphonzo Taft, John T Brooke, Nelson Norris, David Gwynn, Edgar M Gregory, Charles E Morse, Jno Sharp, A Cutter, Francis Whitton, J C Geisendorf, J Kendall, J W Taylor, W J Madeira, W T Jones, M F McClure, J F Sanford, Jacob Snyder, W W Wilson, J K McNickle, Louis Krouskoph, Philip Hinkle, Peter Campbell, Dr Richards, D B Lupton, Wm Woods, R McMore, J D Carpenter, Miss Harts, John Sharp, John Kugler, Mr Cook, C D Coffin, Samuel R Hamilton, Chas W Cady, Dr A Curtis, Wm Goldsmith, John Jamieson, J G Anthony, John Hilton, B McLenen, James Pullan, Stephen Burrows, Charles Conahan, James Kolp, David Stoddard, Mr Whiteside, Gen John Snyder, S Menken, R D Clark, Wm H H Taylor, Jos Abraham, Mr Padgett, S B Hayden, J L Van Doren, Richard Page, Stephen Wilder, Jonathan Stabler, Samuel Ewat, Ky., J P Chamberlain, Daniel Carey, W Sawyer, J D & S Bascom, Franklin House; Wm Arnold, Walnut Street House; J L Sasser, Main Street House; Miss Hanmer, Marshall House.

In addition to Buck's Patent Cooking Stove, the subscribers are manufacturing Premium Cooking Stoves, Elevated Oven Cooking Stoves, Parlor, Cannon, Six Plate, and all the varieties of Stoves sold in this market, together with a full assortment of Parlor Grates, of splendid patterns. Also, Hollow Ware Castings, of every description, which they offer at *wholesale or retail* at the lowest prices.

Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment. S. H. BURTON & CO.,
Nos 6 and 7 Columbia st., bet'n Main & Walnut sts.
jan 25 1yd-w At the sign of *Buck's Stove.*

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. & P. VOORHEES' STAGE LINES.—We are now running the following Mail Stage Lines-

The Mail Pilot Line, leaves Cincinnati Daily, at 8½ o'clock A. M., through Lebanon, Dayton, Springfield to Columbus.

ALSO—The Fast Mail Line, at 10½ A. M., through Lebanon, Xenia, London to Columbus. Both Fast Mail and Pilot Lines connect at Columbus with daily Lines to Wheeling, Cleveland and Sandusky city.

ALSO—Daily Line, via. Monroe, Miamisburg, Dayton to Sidney. This Line will leave Cincinnati at 2 P. M., and go through to Dayton by 9 P. M.; lodge there, and reach Sidney by 10 next morning; leave Sidney at 6 A. M., and arrive at Dayton at 12 M.; leave Dayton at 2 P. M., and arrive at Cincinnati at 9 P. M. Thus affording an opportunity to persons doing business between the above points, to accomplish in TWO DAYS, what under other arrangements, consumed from three to four days!

ALSO—Daily Line to Hamilton. Leaves the Galt House, Cincinnati, at 2 P. M., and Hamilton at 8 A. M.—through in 3½ hours.

ALSO—Run Daily Lines to Eaton, Richmond, Cambridge City, Connersville, Indianapolis, Brookville, and throughout Indiana.

By their various mail connections, affording the traveling public the only certain, continuous traveling lines in the State.

☞On all the above lines, the proprietors have placed the best stock the country affords, New Coaches, and the most attentive, sober, and experienced Drivers.

With these facts, they submit their claims to public patronage, inviting their scrutinizing aid, in detecting any and all abuses which may creep into the Company's arrangement, so that the same may be most speedily removed.

Office, Front st., near the Cincinnati Hotel, corner of Broadway.

CAMPBELL, Agent.

SPRING, 1845.

New York Cash Dry Goods JOBBING WAREHOUSE, No. 167 Pearl street, City of New York.

ANDREW LESTER & Co., offer to the Western trade, a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the markets of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and the Valley of the Mississippi generally. Purchasers can obtain of them many *Job Lots*, which will be sold much lower than the ordinary price. As they *buy and sell for cash*, those who may favor them with a call will always find at their store Goods from 10 to 30 per cent cheaper than the time price. mar 8 3m

Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sun Shades.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTS and SUN SHADES, of the newest French and English Styles, and of the best materials, which he offers to Western Merchants on favorable terms. Having been for many years a Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in these articles, he confidently offers them to their examination as goods faithfully and tastefully manufactured, and therefore well worthy the approval of their customers either in City or Country. His place of business is over the SILK STORE of ALFRED EDWARDS & Co., 122, *Pearl Street, New York.* HENRY KEEP.
New York, April 7th, 1845. ap 15 6m

ELY, KENT & BROCK,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
NO. 108 NORTH THIRD SREET,
Second door below Race;

JOHN ELY,
RODOLPHUS KENT, PHILADELPHIA.
CHAS. C. BROCK.
apr 5—d&wly

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK
Of Boots ever offered in Cincinnati

L. CHAPIN & CO. still continue to offer Boots at such LOW PRICES as to put it completely out of the power of any concern in the West to compete with them. It is a well known fact that they have been selling Boots for the last six months, at prices far below those of any other establishment in this or any other Western city, and notwithstanding the late abortive attempts of other dealers to undersell them, they will continue to go AHEAD, and hold out a list of prices that challenge competition. Below is given a fair specimen of their prices, and they leave it to the public to judge if they can find a lower rate in the West:

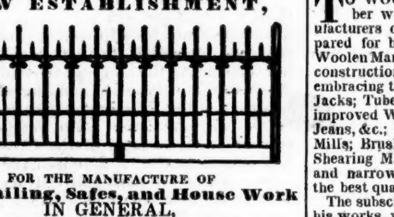
500 cases Thick Boots, from $18 to $21 per case;
300 do Kip do, at $22 do;
100 do Boys do, from $1 12½ to 1.25 per pair;
50 do Youth's do, from 85 to $1 per pair;
25 do stout Calf, $24 per case;

Shoes at the same low rates.

The public may rest assured that our Boots are a better article than has ever been offered in this city, and at prices as we have stated above. We intend to offer Boots and Shoes at small profits, and as far as possible deal upon an honorable plan, expecting by that means to retain the reputation we have already acquired of selling Boots lower than they can be purchased in the East, and delivered in this market.

L. CHAPIN & Co.,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
oct 15 dw Broadway opposite Lower Market st.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,



FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Iron Railing, Safes, and House Work IN GENERAL,
At the corner of Western Row and Betts st, two squares west of the Hospital, Cincinnati, O.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to manufacture any of the above articles, at the shortest notice. For the quality of his work and any other particulars, he begs leave to refer to Calvin Carpenter, Elam P. Langdon, and S. S. Smith, for whom he has put up work, and to Robert and William Cameron, Builders, Western Row and Clark street.
mar 7 d-wly NATHANIEL KIRK.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—Crockery Ware, &c.—The subscriber having by recent importations, completed his stock of Printed and Common Wares, would inform those wishing to purchase, that he can now offer for examination, one of the best selected assortments in the West. He feels confident that those who favor him with a call will find it to their interest to purchase, as it is his intention to sell at low prices, either for cash or approved paper.

The stock has been selected with a view to the country Trade, and consists in part of

Common and Printed Teas and Tea Ware;
" " Bowls, assorted sizes;
" " Pitchers, " "
" Edg'd and C. C. Plates "
" " Bakers, Dishes, Nappies;

With a great variety of other articles in his line.

ALSO—An assortment of Flint Glass, which will be sold by the box at manufacturers' prices.

WM. S. SAMPSON,
No. 92 Main st, between Third and Lower Market sts, corner of Hopple's Alley, and nearly opposite the Trust Co. Bank. mar 12 d-w3m

VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY.
No 136 Sycamore st., bet'n 4th and 5th, east side.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Blinds of every description, in a superior manner, and of the best material. New Blinds exchanged for old ones. Old ones made new at short notice and on reasonable terms. Out side Blinds and Jobbing in general. Ladies and gentlemen wanting any thing in my line, will please call and examine for themselves.

N. B. I will take in exchange for Blinds, Groceries, Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes.
nov 8 d-wly HENRY READ.

PLUMBER AND PUMP MAKER.—The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has established a Plumber Shop on the south side of Fifth street, third door east of Elm, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may want Hydrants and Pumps. I also feel myself capable of fitting up Bathing rooms, in the best manner. I have on hand the best quality of common Hydrants, also a valve Hydrant, of a superior quality with wooden and iron cases, which I warrant neither to leak nor freeze. The valve Hydrants have been in use under one hundred and fifty feet pressure and have not yet been known to fail.

Hydrants, Pumps, Pipes, &c., will be repaired in the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

By strict attention to business, and by good workmanship, I hope to merit a share of public patronage. You will call at my shop and examine for yourselves.

PERRY J. MOORE.

Ohio Mechanics Institute,
CINCINNATI, July 22d, 1844.

This is to certify that Perry J. Moore exhibited at the Seventh Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics Institute, two Hydrants which were adjudged to be very fine specimens of workmanship, of excellent finish and design, and entitled to a certificate of superiority.

In testimony whereof this certificate is awarded.

Given under our hands this 22d day of July, 1844.

THOS. G. SHAEFFER, Sec'y. JNO. P. FOOTE, Pres.
nov 1-w-dly

SEED STORE,
AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 23 LOWER MARKET STREET.
Ely and Campbell,

HAVING taken the Store formerly occupied by S. C. PARKHURST, for the purpose of doing a Seed and general Commission business. They are now prepared to furnish, either at wholesale or retail, the seeds of every variety of vegetable cultivated in this section of the Union, comprising early and late varieties of Peas and Beans, Beets, Cabbages, Carrots, Cauliflowers, Celery, Cucumbers, Lettuces, Melons, Onions, Parsnips, Radishes, Squashes, Turnips, Tomatoes, Sweet Herbs, Ornamental Flower Seeds, &c. Also—Bird Seed of all kinds, comprising Canary, Hemp, Millet, Rape and Maw seeds.

Country Merchants can be supplied with boxes on Commission, of any size, comprising a complete assortment of the best Seeds, warranted fresh and genuine, and neatly put up in small packages for retail, with printed directions on each package, and labelled, &c.

Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs, Cultivators, Scythes, Rakes, &c., of the most approved construction for this market, constantly on hand, at manufacturers' prices.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees—particular arrangements have been made with both Eastern and Western Nurserymen, to furnish all kinds of Fruit Trees—as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, &c., of the best kind now cultivated. Pamphlet catalogues with directions for their management so as to obviate the attacks of insects, supplied gratis.

Cash paid for Clover, Timothy and Blue Grass Seed, Black Locust Seed, Mustard Seed, Beans, Dried Fruit, Flaxseed, and all kinds of Western Produce, at the highest market price. 1 y oct29

PAPER! PAPER!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received large additions to their extensive assortment of Paper, making it the most complete in the city; and being agents for one of the largest Paper mills in the United States, they are enabled to sell as low as the same articles can be purchased in the East, with the addition of freight.

Their assortment consists in part of—

Ruled Letter Paper, White, from $1 37½ to $6 per Ream;
do do do Blue do $2 to 9; do do;
Plain do do White do $1 to 6 do do;
do do do Blue do $2 to 6 do do;
Ruled Fool's Cap White do $1 25 to 6 do do;
do do do Blue do $2 to 6 do do;
Plain do do White do $1 50 to 6 do do;
do do do Blue do $2 to 6 50 do do;
Ruled Commercial Post Blue;
Plain do do do;
Ruled Packet do do do;
Plain do do do;
Folio Post, Ruled and Plain, White and Blue Copying Paper;
Blotting do of all sizes and qualities;
Flat. Cap do of all qualities;
Demy Blank Book paper;
Medium do do do;
Royal do do do;
A large assortment of Note Paper, plain and gilt edge;
Wrapping Paper; Crown and Medium.

WINTHROP B. SMITH & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers,
54 Main st., bet. Columbia and Lower Market.
apr 12-3td&w

ANDREW C. HERRON,
Land and General Agent,
Third Street, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, O.,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to devote his whole attention to the Sale, Exchange and Purchase of Real Estate, Produce, Merchandise, Goods and Property of every description. Negotiating Loans, Renting Farms, Stores, Dwelling Houses, Offices &c. Writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, Leases, Letters, &c., &c. And executing with despatch and economy all matters confided to his Agency.

All letters to insure attention, should be post paid.

N. B.—Charges in all cases will be liberal.
feb 19 1yd-w ANDREW C. HERRON.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!
New Establishment.

L. CHAPIN & Co. have opened an extensive **Boot and Shoe Store** on the corner of Sixth and Elm streets, north side, on the Market space, at the sign of the **Red Boot,** where they keep every variety of BOOTS and SHOES, which they will sell at reduced prices.

—ALSO—

Just received a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, Men's and Boy's Palm Leaf Hats, all selling at prices to suit the times.

City made fine stitched Boots, $3 00
Common do calf do 2 50
Fine do kipp do 2 25

Ladies' single and double soled shoes, from 50 cts to $1. Men's and Children's at the same low rates. Those who wish to buy cheap, are invited to call.

L. CHAPIN & Co.
mar 20-d-w-tf corner of 6th and Elm.

CIRCULAR.—Cincinnati High School.

Knowing the disadvantages under which a numerous class of our population labor, in regard to Education, the subscriber has established a Seminary in Cincinnati, entitled the CINCINNATI HIGH SCHOOL, in which all the various branches necessary to a complete and finished English Education are taught, together with instruction in the Latin and Greek Languages, and the higher branches of Mathematics, either *with* or without reference to a College Course.

It is composed of both sexes.

There is connected with it a Primary Department.

A Library of useful and suitable Books, Maps, Charts, Diagrams; and also an extensive and splendid Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical Apparatus are provided for the use of the Institution.

VACATIONS.—The vacations will be as follows:—1st. One week previous to the first of January. 2d. Seven weeks previous to the third Monday in September.

EXAMINATIONS.—A Public Examination and Exhibition will precede each vacation.

TERMS OF TUITION.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic, and Geography, $3 00

The above, with Arithmetic and Geography advanced, English Grammar, Parsing, History, Rhetoric, Composition, Elocution and Declamation, 5 00

The above, with Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c. together with the Latin and Greek Languages, 7 00

One half of the Tuition required in advance.

A Writing Teacher is in regular attendance. Also a Teacher and Lecturer on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Instruction in Vocal Music forms a part of the regular course, for which no additional charge is made.

BOARD.—Board, excluding washing, fuel, and lights, can be obtained in private families at the expense of $1 to $2 per week.

GENERAL REMARKS.—When desired, the Principal will see that the scholars from abroad are located in pious and discreet families, and if requested will act as Guardian.

The Principal has engaged in this enterprise with no desire of pecuniary profit, intending to make it, *so far as he is concerned, a purely benevolent object.* He has fitted up three rooms for the reception of pupils, each of which will accommodate sixty; and engaged competent male and female teachers. As the success of this enterprise depends mainly upon the co-operation of those for whom the Institution has been established, he hopes that from them he will receive a cordial support.

For the accommodation of numbers who wish to pursue one or more studies, but who are unable to attend during the regular school hours, we would say, that a time for each recitation has been fixed upon. Young men and young women are often so situated that their occupations would not suffer by an absence of an hour in the forenoon or afternoon, and who could by a careful use of spare moments, study one or two lessons a day.

We hope that a word to those who would be wise, will be sufficient.

Letters for further information should be directed to
HIRAM S. GILMORE, *Principal,*
nov 30-dawly Cincinnati, Ohio.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

H. V. HORTON, having resumed the Watch and Clock Repairing business, can hereafter be found on the West side of Main, 3 doors below Fourth, where he will be happy to wait upon his old friends and the public generally. He flatters himself that 20 years' experience in his business, nearly half of which has been spent in this city, warrants him in looking for a share of public patronage. Every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, will be repaired on the lowest terms, and warranted. sep 2

CINCINNATI MACHINE WORKS, AND MACHINE CARD MANUFACTORY,
Walnut st, near Front, by A. C. Brown.

TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the Woolen Manufacturers of the Western country, that he is now prepared for building Machinery of all descriptions for Woolen Manufacturers, on the latest and most improved construction, and of the best style of workmanship, embracing the most approved styles of Roller and Jaw Jacks; Tube and Rub Condensers and Side Drawing; improved Woolen Mules; Power Looms, for Satinetts, Jeans, &c.; Napping Machines, broad and narrow; Gig Mills; Brush Machines, broad and narrow; improved Shearing Machines, a very superior article, both broad and narrow, from 3 to 12 cutter Blades, warranted of the best quality.

The subscriber having fitted up, prepared, and enlarged his works, with a special view to building the above kinds of Machinery, and having the best Eastern Machinists employed, and facilities for obtaining the latest and most valuable improvements in Machinery from the East and elsewhere, is enabled to furnish machinery of as good style and quality, and in every respect, as can be obtained in any part of the United States, and intends to furnish on such terms as will make it the interest of all Western Manufacturers to purchase here, instead of sending elsewhere.

—ALSO—

Wool Carding Machines,

Of all sizes, both single and double, including the latest and most approved construction, and best style of Patterns and Workmanship.

Full sets of Wool Carding Machines, consisting of a Braker, a Finisher, and a Picking Machine, with Cards complete for clothing the same—warranted of the best quality; together with all necessary articles and tools for putting and keeping the same in complete operation, can be furnished all complete at short notice, and on the most favorable terms.

The subscriber, from his long experience in this business, having devoted much of his time to it for many years, has been enabled to introduce many valuable improvements in the construction of Machinery, rendering it more convenient for operation, and more durable, permanent and valuable. Also,

Machine Cards

Of all descriptions, both Sheets and Fillets, and of all numbers, can be obtained at this establishment, which in point of materials, workmanship, and durability, are warranted equal to any made in this or any other country, having improved and very superior machinery for that purpose, and workmen of great experience in that department. Also, on hand a general assortment of articles required by Manufacturers, Carders, Cloth Dressers, Weavers, &c.; including Spindles of all kinds; Shuttles of all kinds; Steel Reeds, a large assortment; Turning Lathes; superfine Jack Cards; Cotton and Wool Hand Cards; Card Plyers; Cast Steel Comb Plates; Cleaning Combs: Throng Leather; Heddles and Heddle Twine; Fullers' Stoves; Screws and Plates; Tenter Hooks; Emery; Tacks, &c. &c,

Also, Steam Engines; French Burr Mill Stones; Bolting Cloths; Mill Irons; Screws, &c.

—ALSO—

Agricultural Machinery

Of the latest and most approved kinds, among which are Portable French Burr Mills; Improved Patent Stock Mills; Horse Powers; Threshing Machines; Corn Shellers; Straw Cutters; Clover Hullers; Corn Planters; Cultivators; Drilling Machines; Fanning Mills, &c.

All applications or orders, addressed to the Subscriber, at Cincinnati, will meet with prompt attention.
mar 11 w2m A. C. BROWN.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood or habit of the system, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

☞This preparation is a combination hitherto unknown in the history of Medicine, differing entirely in its character and operations from the various preparations of Sarsaparilla which have been at different times offered to the public. It acts specifically upon the whole system, thereby bringing it under its direct and immediate influence. Although possessed of powerful healing effects, yet it is entirely harmless, so that it cannot injure the most delicate constitution. When in perfect health, no effect is produced by its use, except an increase of appetite; but when disease is seated in the frame, and carrying fast its victim along the path of life, then its mysterious influence is felt and seen; it enkindles new life and vigor, and brings health and strength to the suffering and diseased.

A mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value as an active and curative medicine.

The afflicted, or those who may have been given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has done for others.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader is invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1844.

MESSRS. SANDS:—Gents—I consider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an obstinate Cancerous Ulcer on my breast.

I was attended eighteen months by a regular and skilful physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of our most able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancer were resorted to; for five weeks in succession my breast was burned with caustic three times a day, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of nitric acid, and the cavity or internal ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The Doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined, but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly getting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, considered my case nearly hopeless.

[illegible] testimonials and certificates of cures by the use of "Sand's Sarsaparilla," in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but from the long deep-seated character of my disease, produced no very decided change; considering this as the only probable cure for my disease, I persevered, until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over eleven months since the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. I, *therefore pronounce myself* WELL, and the cure entirely effected by "SAND'S SARSAPARILLA," *as I took no other medicine of any kind during the time I was using it, nor have I taken any since.* Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgment, which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could, and I feel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can see many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite ladies afflicted as I have been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference to the case. NANCY J. MILLER,

No. 218 Sullivan street, next door to the Methodist Church.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

☞The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sand's Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sand's Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

G. F. THOMAS,
Main street, between Third and Fourth,
mar 18 Agent for Cincinnati, Ohio.

POTASH.—25 casks Potash, prime quality. For sale by GEO. H. BATES & CO., corner of Main and Front sts.

HENRY H. SMOOT'S ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed and qualified as Executor on the Estate of Henry H. Smoot, late of Hamilton County, deceased.

Dated at Cincinnati this 12th day of April, A. D. 1845.
ap 16 3tw JOHN C. BROWN, Ex'r.

EASTON'S EATING AND COFFE-HOUSE, Corner of Court and Main,
Basement of the Clerk's Office.
Established CINCINNATI, O. June 6, 1843.
Bill of Prices.

Oysters as you like them.
Soups of all kinds, per bowl, 10 cents.
Steaks of all kinds, 10 "
Ham and Eggs, 12 "
Boiled Eggs, from 2 to 4 cents each.
Roast Pig, Beef and Pork, per plate, 10c.
Boiled Corned Beef and Ham " 10c.
Broiled Chickens, from 18 to 25 cts. each.
Wild Game, from 18 to 25 cents.
Pork and Beans, 12 cents.
Pig's Feet and Tripe, 12 cents.
Cold Snacks, 6 cents.
Fish of all kinds, fresh or salt, from 12 to 25 cents per plate.
Pies, Cakes, Custards, and Cheese, as may be ordered, from 3 to 10 cents.
Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, per cup, 5c.
Lemonade, Soda and Spruce Beer, 5c.
Day Boarders, $1 75 per week, in adv.
Meals at all hours, 20 cents.

☞*No Liquors or Gambling at this House.*☜

Gentlemen, please call for what you want, it will be furnished with pleasure and despatch, at prices corresponding with the above rates. E. EASTON.

N. B.—If you think this House worthy of patronage, please show this to your friend. feb 1

CASH GIVEN FOR HOGS' BRISTLES, At J. Tipton's Brush Factory, Main street, west side, between Eighth and Ninth. jan 31 1yw

TIN WARE IN DAYTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform the citizens of the World, that he is now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of TIN WARE, as good and as cheap as any made or sold in the west. Merchants from the surrounding country would do well to give him a call, or send their orders Ware carried to them without any additional charge.

N.B.—Address PATRICK KELLY,
New Market street, Dayton, O.
March 31—3mw.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Hamilton and State of Ohio, at their Term of February, A. D. 1845, Catharine Clark, a non-resident of said State, is hereby notified that on the thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1845, Richard G. Kendall filed in said Court a Bill in Chancery against said Catharine Clark, the object and prayer of which Bill are to foreclose [illegible] executed and delivered by the said Catharine Clark to the said [illegible] dall, bearing date the ninth day of June, A. D. 1841, on two lots of land lying in the town of Cheviot, Township of Green and County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, and numbered as Lots 49 and 50 on the recorded plat of said town of Cheviot, to secure the payment of a promissory note dated June 9th, 1841, for $359 87, payable one year after date: And the said Catharine Clark is further notified that unless she appears and pleads, answers or demurs to said Bill within the time allowed by law, she will be in default and the same will be taken as confessed against her, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

E. C. ROLL, Clerk C. C. P. H. C.
By J. M. MCMASTER, Dep'y.
WILLIAM BIRNEY, Sol. for Com. mar 19 6t

B. HASERT,
Mathematical, Optical and Astronomical Instrument Maker,

HAS lately established himself in this city, and offers his services to the scientific public. All instruments of his make he warrants to be equal to the best imported ones, and his prices will be the same with those of European artists. His operative rooms are to be found on the south-east corner of Main and Fifth sts entrance on Fifth. He has on hand now an assortment of Daguerreotypes and other instruments, which he offers at low rates for sale. feb 15 1yw

CINCINNATI FIRE ENGINE & HOSE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber has established a shop on Elm street, between Fourth and Fifth, for the purpose of manufacturing Fire Engines, Hose, Hose Carriages and every description of Fire Apparatus, on the most approved plans, and in the best style of workmanship and finish. Having had many years experience in the building of Fire Engines and Fire Apparatus generally, the subscriber feels confident in saying that he can manufacture the above articles equal in every respect, on as favorable terms, and at shorter notice than can be procured in any of the Eastern Cities.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed. Steamboat and Garden Hose constantly on hand. Iron, Wood and Chasing Lathes, Stocks and Dies, right and left hand Screw Taps manufactured at the above Establishment.

—ALSO—

All kinds of brass Casting and Finishing.

References:—J. Seymour, City Fire Engineer; M. Greenwood and F. Lawson, Cincinnati.
nov 1-1yw CHARLES H. PADDACK.

PREMIUM TEETH.

J. ALLEN, who received the premium of the Fair of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute for his manufacture of Porcelain Teeth in 1837, and also for his superior skill in mounting teeth upon gold plates in 1843, continues to perform all operations connected with his profession upon the most approved principles.

In addition to the usual operations pertaining to the Dental Art, he inserts artificial palates and roofs, so as to be worn without the least inconvenience, and with such perfect adaptation to the surrounding parts, as to restore the speech to its original clearness.

He has recently taken into co-partnership with him Dr. B. D. WHEELER, whose competency as an operator will fully sustain the reputation of the above establishment. Their operating rooms are on Fourth street, between Main and Walnut. feb 7 1yw

THE WESTERN FARMER & GARDENER, and Horticultural Magazine,—TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR per year, always in advance. A commission of 33⅓ per cent. will be allowed to Agents who procure twenty-five subscribers, and forty per cent. to those who obtain one hundred or more. The back volumes can be furnished to new subscribers. All letters must be *Post Paid*, and addressed to the Publisher.

Agreeably to the wishes of numbers of our subscribers, we shall continue to publish a colored edition of our work, as far as our Botanical illustrations are concerned; the subscription price for which will be Two DOLLARS per year.

The Postmaster General states, that letters to the publishers of periodicals, containing money to pay subscriptions for the same, may be sent free of postage; and any Postmaster will frank such letters.

E. J. HOOPER, Publisher.

Subscriptions received for this work, at Huxley and Co.'s, East Fifth street, near the Dennison House; and at Ely & Campbell's, Lower Market street.
jan 30 w6m

G. W. COFFIN,
Bell and Brass Founder,
DEALER IN LEAD & ZINC,
Columbia street, between Broadway and Ludlow, North side, Cincinnati.

THESE Bells are executed upon true scientific and harmonical principles, as followed in the first Bell Foundries of Germany, France, Holland, and England.

N. B. Bells are now offered to the public cheaper than they ever were before in the United States.

Persons wishing any article in his line will find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. oct 29 wly

FINKBINE & KIRMAN'S

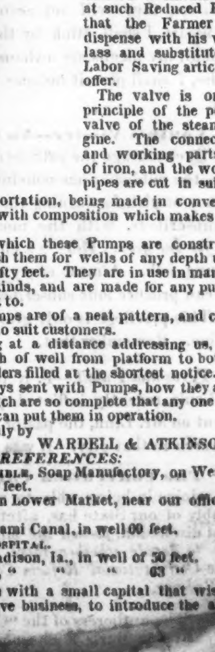
NEW Leather and Finding Store, No 239 Main street, west side, second door below the Galt House.—F. & K. have, in connection with their Boot and Shoe Manufactory, opened and intend to keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of Philadelphia Calf Skins, Kid Morocco pink and white Linings and Binding Skins, Spanish and Cincinnati Sole Leather, Pegs, Lasts, Boot Trees, Cramping Boards, Shoe Thread, Binding Thread, Linen, Boot Web, Galloon, Shoe Ribbon, Laces and Lasting, Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Rasps, Awls, Sparables, Tacks, and every other article used in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

We invite the attention of the Trade to our stock, which is all fresh, and has been selected with care, and will be sold wholesale and retail, low for Cash.

Special attention will be paid to all orders sent to us, and every article warranted.
oct 4 1yw

HAYDEN, ELLIOT & CO., No. 209 Main street, west side, four doors above Fifth, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, and wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Trimmings and Variety Goods, Cutlery, Jewelry, Clocks, &c., &c., most of which are received on consignment, with instructions to sell at auction, without *reserve*, and at private sale at *auction prices.*

N. B. Merchants purchasing with CASH are particularly invited to examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as they can always rely on finding prices considerably below the REGULAR TRADE. nov 16-wtf



UP THE ALLEY from the Pump on Lower Market st., between Main and Sycamore, HOPPLE'S BUILDING, *No. 4 Hopple's Alley, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Permit us to lay before you an article of PUMPS, the utility of which is equal at least to any other, and by many that have used them, acknowledged to be decidedly superior. The qualities that so distinguish them are their durability, ease of operation, copious supply of [illegible] their simplicity of construction; which enables us to furnish them at such Reduced Prices that the Farmer may dispense with his windlass and substitute the Labor Saving article we offer.

The valve is on the principle of the poppet valve of the steam engine. The connections and working parts are of iron, and the wooden pipes are cut in suitable lengths for transportation, being made in convenient size and prepared with composition which makes them more durable.

The manner in which these Pumps are constructed enables us to furnish them for wells of any depth under one hundred and fifty feet. They are in use in manufactories of different kinds, and are made for any purpose that Pumps are put to.

Our Cistern Pumps are of a neat pattern, and can be made of any style to suit customers.

Persons residing at a distance addressing us, (post paid,) giving depth of well from platform to bottom, can have their orders filled at the shortest notice.

Directions always sent with Pumps, how they are to be put up, &c., which are so complete that any one with ordinary capacity can put them in operation.

Manufactured only by WARDELL & ATKINSON.

REFERENCES:

PROCTOR & GAMBLE, Soap Manufactory, on Western Row, in well of 68 feet.
PUBLIC WELL, on Lower Market, near our office, 54 feet.
E. ERNST, on Miami Canal, in well 60 feet.
COMMERCIAL HOSPITAL.
WM. GRIFFIN, Madison, Ia., in well of 30 feet.
E. G. WHITNEY, " " 63 "

Wanted, persons with a small capital that wish to engage in a lucrative business, to introduce the above article of Pump.
jan 4 wtf